The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 45

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April 12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
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Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

TO ADVERTISERS:

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BY

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JOHN LUTZ.

Inquirer Column.

Poetry.

LUKE LATHER.

AFTER HOOD.

Luke Lather was a barber, sirs,
And lived at Islington;
He used to soap his customers,
And laid it thickly on.

And yet he was no flatterer,
For often he would carp
At what they said, and being blunt,
He took them up quite sharp.

'Twas very strange a man so pert
Could so expertly shave;
But though no one could better scrape,
He never learned to save.

His circumstances being strait,
All things with him went wry;
His funds were low, no doubt because
He held his head so high.

For it was found by all who crossed
The threshold of his door,
The more he took their beards away,
He bearded them the more.

And so his customers fell off,
Because his tongue ran on,
And since no folks came in his shop,
He found his income gone.

He tried to borrow, but his friends
Had so unfriendly grown,
They left him to himself, and yet
He could not get a loan.

He thought: "How cold this cruel world!"
On its wide waste adrift;
And went and pawned his shirt, for he
Was put to such a shift.

He pensive grew, through lack of pence,
And melancholy eyed;
And getting quite beside himself,
Committed suicide.

And so he passed, a childless man,
The victim of despair,
(For though his hair he often dyed,
He died without an heir.)

And having nothing else to spend,
He spent his latest breath;
And all who once had known him said
It was a barberous death.

THE LAST BALLAD.

"I will not ask to press that cheek,"
Without a guarantee
That Nature spreads the pearl and red
Which there I always see;
Those lustrous lips I will not touch,
Unless you promptly say
That their bright hue is fast and true
And will not wash away.

Those brilliant eyes may owe their charm
To belladonna's use,
Complexion tints, I've heard dark hints,
Are changed by walnut juice;
And if I ask the dearest girl,
For whom alone I live,
For one long tress to kiss and bless,
It mayn't be *hers* to give.

The pencil brow, the raven lash,
Are open to a doubt.
And some mistrust, but they're unjust,
The shape I rave about;
So in this dubious state of things,
And as the weather's warm,
I will not seek to press that cheek,
Or ask to clasp that form. —*Punch.*

Miscellaneous.

WILL THE COMING MAN DRINK WINE?

Most unique among temperance documents is one, under the above title, written by James Parton, and published in the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly.* Leaving the moral and religious aspects of the temperance question to the consideration of others, Mr. Parton discusses it on purely physical grounds. Assuming as true no doubtful or disputed positions, presuming to settle no point on which doctors—of Divinity or Medicine—disagree, resting his argument entirely upon phenomena patent to all whose habits of observation and study are such as to entitle them to the possession of opinions on the subject, he makes out a case, against even the moderate use of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, which we believe to be unanswerable, and which cannot be without beneficial influence upon very many young men who are hopefully looking forward to a life of successful activity.

Mr. Parton's Utopian age is that in which man shall thoroughly understand the laws of his physical being; and his "coming man" is he who, with an intelligent knowledge of these laws, shall strive, in obedience to them, to attain the highest type of physical and intellectual manhood. He believes that reasoning men, when asked to relinquish a pleasure, or what they believe to be a pleasure, need only to be convinced that it is best they should. "By and by," he says, "we shall all comprehend that when a person means to reform his life, the very first thing for him to do—the thing preliminary and most indispensable—will be to cease violating physical laws." When this time comes, people will not submit to be poisoned with vitiated air in public assembly-rooms, "they will tear up the benches, if necessary; they will throw things on the stage; they will knock a hole in the wall; they will *have* the means of breathing, or perish in the struggle;" they will not allow their children to be killed off by thousands by the "diseases of childhood" (so-called) which arise from lung poison; and they will not indulge in wine or strong drink.

We all know that excess is hurtful, but each man expects to be moderate. We all know that adulterated liquors are injurious, but each flatters himself that he obtains the pure article. "Is the thing itself pernicious?—pure wine taken in moderation? good beer? genuine old Bourbon?" This question Mr. Parton undertakes to answer. We cannot follow him through his very able and lucid argument and illustration; but will briefly state a few of his conclusions:

"Alcoholic liquors cannot be *nourishment*, in the ordinary acceptation of that word, because the quantity of nutritive matter in them is so small. . . . . If, therefore, these beverages do us good, it is not by supplying the body with nourishment.

"Nor can they aid digestion by assisting to decompose food. . . . . Several experiments have been made with a view to ascertain whether mixing alcohol with the gastric juice increases or lessens its power to decompose food, and the results of all of them point to the conclusion that the alcohol retards the process of decomposition. A little alcohol retards it a little, and much alcohol retards it much. It has been proved by repeated experiment, that *any* portion of alcohol, however small, diminishes the power of the gastric juice to decompose.

"Nor is it a heat producing fluid. On the contrary, it appears, in all cases, to diminish the efficiency of the heat-producing process. Most of us, who live here in the North, and who are occasionally subjected to extreme cold for hours at a time, know this by personal experience; and all the Arctic voyagers attest it.

"Still less is alcohol a strength giver. Every man that ever trained for a supreme exertion of strength knows that Tom Sayers spoke the truth when he said: 'I'm no teetotaler; but when I've any business to do, there's nothing like water and the dumbbells.' Richard Cobden, whose powers were subjected to a far severer trial than a pugilist ever dreamed of, whose labors by night and day, during the corn-law struggle, were excessive and continuous beyond those of any other member of the House of Commons, bears similar testimony: 'The more work I have had to do, the more I have resorted to the pump and the teapot.' On this branch of the subject, *all* the testimony is against alcoholic drinks. Whenever the point has been tested—and it has often been tested—the truth has been confirmed, that he who would do his *very* best and most, whether in rowing, lifting, running, watching, mowing, climbing, fighting, speaking, or writing, must not admit into his system one drop of alcohol.

"We all know that when we drink alcoholic liquor, it affects the brain immediately. Most of us are aware, too, that it affects the brain injuriously, lessening at once its power to discern and discriminate. . . . . Take two glasses of wine, and then immediately apply yourself to the hardest task your mind ever has to perform, and you will find you cannot do it. Let any student, just before he sits down to his mathematics, drink a pint of the purest beer, and he will be painfully conscious of loss of power. Or, let any salesman, before beginning with a difficult but important customer, perform the idiotic action of 'taking a drink,' and he will soon discover that his ascendency over his customer is impaired. In some way this alcohol, of which we are so fond, gets to the brain and injures it. We are conscious of this, and we can observe it. It is among the wine-drinking classes of our fellow-beings, absurd, incomplete, and reactionary ideas prevail. The receptive, the curious, the candid, the trustworthy brains—those that do not take things for granted, and yet are ever open to conviction—such heads are to be found on the shoulders of men who drink little or none of these seductive fluids. . . . . All that has yet been ascertained of the effects of alcohol by the dissection of the body favors the extreme position of the extreme tectotalers. A brain alcoholized the microscope proves to be a brain diseased. Blood which has absorbed alcohol is unhealthy blood—the microscope shows it. The liver, the heart, and other organs, which have been accustomed to absorb alcohol, all give testimony under the microscope which produces discomfort in the mind of one who likes a glass of wine and hopes to be able to continue the enjoyment of it."

As a medicine, in case of certain diseases, Mr. Parton thinks that alcohol may be used with benefit. All disease is the result of a violation (personal or ancestral) of nature's laws, to ward off, for a time, the consequences of which, poison may be used. In consumption, alcohol prevents the waste of muscular tissue, and may prolong life, and "in a few instances of intermittent disease, a small quantity of wine may sometimes enable a patient who is at the low tide of vitality to anticipate the turn of the tide, and borrow of four o'clock enough of five o'clock's strength to enable him to reach five o'clock. With regard to this daily drinking of wine and whiskey, by ladies and others, for mere debility, it is a delusion. In such cases wine is, in the most liberal sense of the word, a mocker. It seems to nourish, but does not; it seems to warm, but does not, it seems to strengthen, but does not: it is an arrant cheat and perpetuates the evils it is supposed to alleviate."

In our social life wine plays an important part, because our social life is a constant warfare against our physical nature. The kinds and quantities of food which society eats, and the times at which it eats it; the hours it keeps and the air it breathes, render stimulants seemingly necessary to sustain its energies. So indeed with the merchant who overworks his brain, or the mechanic who demands of his muscles a greater labor than they can sustain. Alcohol enables us, if we use it with caution, to draw a mortgage on our future powers (but at a terrible rate of interest) to meet a present emergency, or, for a time, to ward off deserved punishment. This seems to indicate the real office of alcohol in our modern life; it enables us to violate the laws of nature without immediate suffering and speedy destruction. This appears to be its chief office, in conjuction with its ally, tobacco."

But the "coming man" will not violate the laws of his body. He "will not drink wine when he is well. It will be also an article of his religion not to commit any of those sins against his body, the consequences of which can be postponed by drinking wine. He will hold his body in veneration. He will feel all the turpitude and shame of violating it. He will not acquire the greatest intellectual good by the smallest bodily loss. He will know that mental acquisitions gained at the expenses of physical power or prowess are not culture, but effeminacy. He will honor a rosy and stalwart ignoramus, who is also an honest man, faithfully standing at his post; but he will start back with affright and indignation at the spectacle of a pallid philosopher. The Coming Man, I am firmly persuaded, will not drink wine, nor any other stimulating fluid. If by chance he should be sick, he will place himself in the hands of the Coming Doctor, and take whatever is prescribed. The impression is strong upon my mind, after reading almost all there is in print on the subject, and conversing with many physicians, that the Coming Doctor will give his patients alcoholic mixtures about as often as he will give them laudanum, and in doses of about the same magnitude, reckoned by drops."

ONE after the other the States of the Union are adopting universal suffrage, until at the present time we find that colored men vote absolutely in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas and West Virginia, nineteen States. In New York and New Jersey colored men are now allowed to vote under certain property qualifications. In Texas, Mississippi and Virginia when admitted, they must vote by the terms of the reconstruction acts.

A WOMAN of miscellaneous affection says she would rather have six husbands than one child.

NASBY.

The Fesidential Election—The News Reaches Kentucky—The X Roads in Mourning.

POST DEFIS, CONFEDRET X ROADS (Wich is in the State) uv Kentucky, Nov. 5, 1868.—Bad ews travels fast. We hev heerd from enff of the States to know that the butcher Grant—he which wunst afore stood in the say of the Confederacy—hez been elected President, and that Seymore and Blare, ee glorious standard bearers, hev defeated ignominiously.

This ads it! This finishes it! There is no longr hope for Dimocrisy. Our star is sot in gloom. Never shel I forgit the ghastly appearance of Deekin Pogram's face, ez he fatal nooze was told him. A single tear rolled from his left eye, down his furrowed cheek—it glittered for a brief moment on the tip uv his brillyant nose, and plunged off into space! How like our hopes! Never a word sed he, but sadly beckoned me to foller. Sadly he walked to the square, mournfully he pulled down the Confederit flag which hez waved from the pole in front of Bascom's, tenderly he folded it, and placed it under the barl uv whisky in the bar. "Thar let it rest," gasped he in a husky tone, "it will never kiss the breezes no more." And overcome with emoshun, the good old man bursted into a flood uv teers, wich saved his life. The drain uv moisture from his system made it necessary for him to take suthin to fill its place, and that suthin wuz strengthening too.

And Ben Butler is elected. That excellent conservative Richard H. Dana, who has forgotten that ruffled shirts went out of date 20 yeers ago, and who still reads the *National Intelligencer* sposin it to be a Whig paper, is defeated, and Butler, who wunst hung a Demokrat in Noo Orleens, and who wood do that same every mornin to give him an appetite, is fastened onto this here wunst happy but now distracted county for two yeers more.

Grashus Hevins send the yaller fever to the Corners now, and finish us up to wunst.

I won't say a word ez to the cause uv this terrible defeat. Seymore would make speeches, wich hez alluz bin fatal to Presidenshul aspirants, and Blare would write terrible letters, wich is just ez bad. Besides, Blare fairly represents us, wich druv off all the decent people, and Seymore rather prides hisself on bein a gentleman, which chilled the ardor of our own party. The nominashens were unforchnit, but don't reproach 'em. It's fate.

I sigh, Deekin Pogram sighs, and the rest of our cirkle wood sigh, only they hevn't returned from Injeany, where they hev gone to vote in the interest of the Constitooshen, and to aid in the maintainance uv the laws.

Sigh! I hev reason to sigh. For Pollock will git the Post Offis after all. Tho his hands are contaminated by bein taken into the hands uv niggers—his hands wich handles kaliker and draws molasses, and is consequently degraded by earnin his own livin—his hands will pass out to Deekin Pogram the paper wich the Corners takes! The Deekin, ez he thought uv this, bust into teers agin. "I shel stop that paper," sez he, "and the Corners shel go back into the darknis uv ignorance. I shel never agin go for a letter—nor will I ever hev one written for me to anybody. When a Ablishn face is at the general delivery, I shel stop paternizin the Post Offis!"

Will the new Administration deprive a whole community uv a paper merely to give one uv its supporters a posishun? We shel see.

But I cood endoor tho loss of my posishen—for prinsiple I kin look marterdom squarely in the face—but I see other and more terrible results followin the catastrophe.

Wat uv the niggers? Wat uv us? We shel hev at our poles, all uv the black cusses who live between here and Garrettstown, a votin ez regler ez though they wuz white men. We shel hev em defilin the sacred ballot-box ez tho they wuz not uv a cussid race. I see dark lines afore our poor State. They will hereafter hold the land wich they hev bought, and they will increase and multiply. Pollock will buy their prodoose and they will work and get money. This money they will lend to us—for we must hev it to sustain life—and they will take mortgages onto our land. (When I say *our*, I mean Deekin Pogram and sich.) Ez we never work ourselves, and will not hev, under the present arrangement, the means uv compellin the labor necessary to our support, we kin never pay; and the result will be, this beautiful land uv ourn, wich we so deerly love, will pass out uv the hands uv the stronger and better race into the control uv a weaker and less powerful people.

The Deekin was remarkin suthin to this effect, when Joe Bigler remarkt in reply, that the Deekin hed better throw himself onto the saympathy of his sons.

"Why, they can't work any more than I kin," sed the Deekin.

"I don't mean yoor poor white sons!" sed this terrible Bigler. "*They* ain't uv no akkount. But in the nigger settlement at Garrettstown, ou hev more than twenty who wood—"

The poor Deekin rushed out uv the room while Bigler laft his most feondish laff.

The people will be deprived uv their innocent amoosements. This Grant will send on armed hirelins, clothed in ojus bloo, with muskets and sich, who will prevent our shootin niggers, and who will pertect on ther farms and in ther shops the ojus Northerners who have settled in our midst. We shel see the gellorious Southern system decline stidily and shoorly. The whippin posts will rot, and the stox will decay—the yelp uv dorgs will no more be heerd, and the cheerful crack uv the pistol and the shreek uv the man what has got his gruel, will no more be heerd in all the land. Bascom, after he hez the few farms still unmortgaged in the vicinity, will close and go to Looisville, and embark into a wholesale grosery trade and jine the church, and give libreally to Sundy skools; his grosery will fall into decay and the sine will hang by one hinge. We shel see churches and skool houses, factrys and vilages everywhere. The Pogram place uv 2,000 akers will be divided up into twenty farms, and on them farms will be the busilin Noo Yorker, the cool, calculatin Yankee, the stiddy, hard workin German—who will display his grovelin nacher by workin himself, instid of forcin niggers to do it for him. We shel be run over with skoolmarms, deluged with academies, plastered over with noosepapers, stunned with machinery, drove crazy by the whirr, crash and clash uv mowin machines and reapers. And there will be cheese made at the Corners. Pennibacker's distillery will be turned into a cheese factry, and weak whey will run wher now the genrous high wines flash along the troughs. Ther will be no rectifyin at the Corners—the hog pens will be abolished, and in ther sted will be skool houses. And methings I see in my mind's eye, Horasho, the sperit, the ghost uv the departed Pogram (for he wont survive it long), a hoverin over the scene, ez Hamlick's father did. The blessed shade will look in vain for his house—on the spot wher it stood will be an academy. He will turn to Bascom's, but ther he will find a deestrict skule. "To Pennibacker's!" he will gasp in a sperit whisper, and with a speritooal smack uv his spiritooal lips he will hover over it, but the smell uv cheese in the place uv the strengthin odors in wich he delites, will send a spiritooal shudder thro him. A gost uv a tear will run down his spiritooal nose, linger for a minnit at the tip like a dew drop on the rose, and fall! Then will the dissatisfied gost demand to be taken back to purgatory, a place less tryin to his nerves.

Deekin Pogram hez only britoned up wunst.

A thot flashed over his mind wich gave him comfort for a minuit. "Isn't ther a Booth for Grant ez ther wuz for Linkin?" askt he.

"Ah!" sed I in alarm, "wood you kill Grant to hev Colfax in his place? We mite kill Colfax, say you, Alars! sposn they'd elect Sumner ez President uv the Senit. Kill Sumner? GoodLord, no! They'd then elect Butler Speeker uv the house, and he cant't be killed. No! No! We hed better bear the ills we hev than to fly to them we know not uv. Its gone. All is up with me and us. I shel stay in Kentucky for the present, tho wat may become uv me the Lord only knows.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

ART AT THE CAPITAL.

NATIONAL PICTURES AND STATUTES.

MR. G. A. Townsend, in his last letter to the Cleveland *Leader*, gives the following art gossip: Leutze is the author of the most ambitious picture in the country, the "Westward Ho!" It was not overpaid for at $20,000, and expresses tolerably well a representative episode of emigration toward the Pacific. Wagons in train are laboring up the mountains, with pioneers tugging ahead, and from the crest of a pass they see the ocean, when the sunset gilds the air and the peaks, and dogs, and babies and sick women sitting upon their baggages, thrill with the strong and exquisite beauty of nature and the nearness of a home.

It is much easier to discourage the art we have than to make a better one. We have not passed much beyond mathematics and chemistry in historical art; but this piece by Leutze for general national effect is well calculated and good enough. it is better than any of the panels in Westminster Palace and not much worse than a good deal of the military truck at Versailles. It is too Teutonic. But the cheerful patriot, coming to see it, exclaims that this is indeed a great country, and wants to entertain the artist for a week at his home.

Brumidi, who has painted a large picture in the eye of the dome, of unequal power but still effective, received $40,000 for it. He was at work only eleven months, but there is nobody in America who can do this sort of gigantic paiming under a horizontal surface. He worked with great white wash brushes and with great rapidity. The picture is about as effective as any dome designs are, not much worse than that within the dome at Florence, brilliant enough for our domestic patriotism, and naked enough for an Italian's understanding of art. Brumidi has property here and does very well for a grandiose Bohemian, but Leutze worked irregularly, and was, I think, poor. As to the men, the last was a soldier, friend, and fellow citizen. Brumidi is a naturalized comet, striking paint pots pell mell. Clark, the architect, wants the latter to paint a frieze half way up the walls of the dome. The Signor wants $70,000 for it! It had better be well done, once for all.

The new bronze doors for the Senate side of the Capitol are undergoing casting. I have heard, at Ames' factory in Massachusetts; those of the House side, so much admired, were cast in Munich; they weigh twenty thousand pounds apiece and cost together $60,000. In the House door, Rogers, the artist, himself as Bartholomew Columbus and his wife as Beatriz de Bobadilla. This is a pleasing private freak of the artist, quite in place because he was unable to find portraits of the originals, and altogether praiseworthy, as compared with a foreign artist here, who is said to have painted his mistress, his wife and Washington into the same composition, after the manner of the socialists who set a cyprian behind the altar of a church as the Goddess of Reason.

The great sitting figure of Washington, in the park, by Grenough, was brought across the water in a special government ship, merchant vessels being unwilling to take it It cost $25,000. This and the huge group called "Civilization," are the chief pieces of the unfortunate artist, who was sensitive enough to have had genius. He was extremely anxious and conscientious, but one may have both of these without power. Altogether this Washington is a fine study, outraged by the nation which has set it naked in all its Roman inappositeness out in the rain, whereas it was meant to stand under the dome where it ought to be now.

The most admired objects in the Capitol are among the oldest. Among these is Franzoni's cloak, where History in a chariot, looking down on Congress, writes, and the chariot wheel is an actual clock. There is a picture of Winfield Scott here, on one of the stairways, that is not Government property, and another of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, both of which have been here long enough to have lost their title. Powers received twenty thousand dollars for respective statues of Jefferson and Franklin here, and Stone fourteen thousand for his Hancock and Hamilton. Walker was paid six thousand for a painting of the storming of Chapultepec. The statuary here, altogether, cost not much above $300,000.

A WESTERN editor, in response to a subscriber, who grumbles that his morning paper was intolerably damp, says, "that it is because there is so much due on it."

A WESTERN editor, when in durance for libelling a justice of the peace, was requested by the jailor to give the prison a favorable notice.

THE SODA DISTRICT OF MEXICO.

This singular region contains 720 square miles of territory, the soda or 'tequisquite,' as it is generally called in that country, being chiefly deposited on the lowlands by the lake of Tezcuco, about six miles from the city of Mexico, and which sometimes overflows up to its gates. It appears that the mud of this lake contains four per cent. of soda, and the water itself gives the following results at one degree Beaume, with a density of 1,0069: Water, 98.890; chloride of soda, 0,970, carbonate of soda, 0,486, and sulphate of soda, 0,054. The efflorescent soda deposited upon the lands referred to is to be found in much more considerable quantities during the winter or dry season in Mexico than during the summer, when the diurnal rains wash much of it away, nor can it be collected during the latter season as the water soaks in the soil, but upon the return of the dry weather, the rays of the sun evaporating the moisture upon the surface, that left below gradually rises; and by this natural process the salts are consolidated, forming a crust, generally about one centimetre thick. Sometimes, also, the efflorescence may be produced by ploughing up and afterwards watering the soil. The efflorescence begins to be observable at the end of autumn, its white and crumbling, flakes concentrating themselves by the action of the winter frosts into the crust above referred to, and which is composed of two descriptions of soda, called by the natives of the districts around "cascarillo" and "polvillo," and which are scraped up and deposited in cellars for immediate sale or for putrifaction on the spot.

The soda which is obtained from the waters of the lake themselves is generally not perceivable until a considerable evaporation of them has taken place, when it appears upon the surface of them in the form of a frothy substance, for the obtaining of which the waters of the lake are dammed up into pools, as soon as they begin to retire, by heaping up mounds of earth around them.

The simple mode of proceeding hitherto pursued by the natives of the country for the separation of the soda and the common salt from the other substances, and which is still pursued in the most remote silitrous lands of the country, has been replaced in other places by other means for attaining the same ends suggested by chemical sciences and modern discoveries. The old system consists in diluting and filtering the silitrous earth reserved to, and which is placed in large pans formed of the earth from which the "tequisquit" has been already extracted, and in which branches of trees are placed crossways and entwined with rushes or "petate," a kind of grass used for matting, so as to stop the earthy particles and sulphate of soda from going through, the pan being pierced at the bottom so as to admit of the passing through of the water, which being conducted by means of a hollow reed or of a maguey into tanks, evaporation is effected by the action of the air and sun, or by means of artificial heat when the water is conducted into boilers.

The salineros who conduct the salt works convey the water to the height of twelve inches into troughs of masonry, the time consumed in the process of crystallization naturally depends upon the temperature of the atmosphere or other meteorological causes; but it is calculated that, the solution being at 18 degrees to 20 degrees Beaume, and the water being from two and a half to three inches in depth, crystallization takes place in four days in summer and eight in winter. The earthly particles contained in the water are cleared out of the trough as soon as they appear; the chloride of sodium then crystallizes and forms a "crust" of about a centimeter thick, and adheres to the bottom of the trough; the saline particles then forming themselves into small heaps as the water dries up, being finally spread out to dry and harden in the sun.

THE POWER OF RELIGION.

There is no duty, no study, no pleasure, no society, no attachment, from which the principles and sentiments of true religion should be excluded. Our ordinary labors, public, or private, official, professional, or handicraft; our studying in every department; all innocent, genial, and gladsome pursuit, tempered by reason, all our attachments and affections to family, friends and country will be the better, the purer, and the happier for the presence and the influence of true and happy piety. They do not know aright the mind or the heart of the man who would trust to either, apart from the influences of religion. They know not what the Christian religion is, who imagine that she comes into mind or heart to quench any noble aspiration, any generous feeling, any patriotic devotion, any sweet and tender family or friendly affection. She comes to quicken, to deepen, to elevate them all—to give new life to everything within us that is worthy of living. As, therefore, there is no real and sound religion which is not illustrated by brotherly love and Christian fellowship, so let us also remember that there is no pure, or safe, or happy fellowship which does not rest or move on Christian principle. That there may be true fellowship with one another, there must be fellowship with God and with his Son, Jesus Christ. The work of his grace is not to discharge or extract, but renew and sanctify the humanity that is within us, and to restore us to that image of God in which, as men, we were created. While we are in this world we must work, and feel, and live as men. But the Christian knows and feels that, of religion—or rather of Him whom religion teaches us to love and trust—it is the peculiar office to hallow and purify all the best of what is human by the presence and power of what is divine. If we thus pass on through the course of our pilgrimage, trusting, working, loving, in such fellowship as this, we may be enabled to say—

So shall no part of day or night,
From sacredness be free.
And all my work, at every step,
Be fellowship with thee.

—*Lord Ardmillan, of Scotland.*

"KATE!" cried a girl, looking down from the upper story of a grocery, addressing another girl who was trying to enter at the front door, "we've all been to camp meetin' and been converted, so when you want anything on Sunday, you'll have to come round to the kitchen door."

"MARY, is your master at home?" "No, sir, he's out." "I don't believe it." "Well, then, he'll come down and tell you hisself. Perhaps you will believe him."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 mons.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

PLEASANT HOMES.

Parents, strive to make your homes pleasant and attractive! If you would have your children grow up pure, healthy and beautiful, attempt not to destroy their love for beautiful things, and for healthy recreation. Do not labor with such cold rigid, self denying economy to hoard up money to bestow upon them at your death, father devote a portion of your surplus income to embellishing and beautifying your dwellings and to furnish your girls and boys with the means of home enjoyment. Introduce into your family circle innocent amusements, and above all, yourselves join and assist the young in their recreations and plans for social diversion. Teach them that most beautiful and soul inspiring accomplishment music; allow them to mingle in the graceful and health-giving dance, to romp, laugh and be merry.

Many parents will crush with a frown every attempt at hilarity on the part of their children; they will banish all amusement and gayety from the family circle, and cause a shade of gloom to settle over their homes. What is the course of the children of such parents? To escape from the oppressive atmosphere of home becomes the governing motive of all their actions. When away from the immediate care of their parents they will secretly go to places which they have been forbidden to visit, and mingle with children with whom they have been told not to associate; then they will immediately become more hardened, and plunge deeper and deeper into the sea of forbidden pleasures, and resort to falsehood to shield themselves from detection; and after they have taken this step their down ward course is straight and rapid. They frequent drinking shops, smoke and swear, associate with fast young men, soon become "fast" themselves, and at last cause the hoary heads of their parents to bow in sorrow.

Are not such parents in a measure, responsible for the sins of their children?—The young will have enjoyment, and if they cannot find it at home they will seek it elsewhere in doubtful places and in doubtful company. They are full of vitality and gayety; they have an ungovernable desire for amusement and social intercourse, and that desire must be gratified, legitimately it may be, or illegitimately. Attempt to suppress it and you will ruin your children; direct it in the proper channel, and you will cause them to grow up happy and contented into the best and noblest of men and women.

One half of the depraved and abandoned men and women of this country have been made what they are by their parents. Through ignorance and superstition they have been driven from their homes, which to them should be the most attractive places on earth, to seek the street "by the forbidden paths," for that recreation which is essential to their very existence.

You who have children to train up, think of this! Devote a portion of your time and money to gratifying their love for social amusement. If you do not get rich quite as fast, if you, perchance, do not die a millionaire, what matters it? You will be compensated a hundred fold for the pecuniary loss by the joy and pleasure you will experience by seeing your children grow up noble and virtuous, honored and respected by those around them.—DUNNELL.

LIVING BY RULE.

Living by rule, as a Medo-Persian law, inflexible, is very unwise, especially if a person is in reasonable health. We have given a great multitude of counsels on the subject of health and disease, and in connection with the statement that we have not lost an hour from our office on account of sickness in a quarter of a century and more, many have inquired, with a good deal of interest, "Do you live up to the rules you give others?" Certainly not; man is not a machine, that must be turned in a certain direction, or it will be destroyed; nor like a locomotive, which must run on one fixed track, or not run at all. The Architect of all worlds made us for acting under a great variety of circumst

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868.

FINANCIAL EVILS.

The business of the country has been brought to a stand still and its prosperity retarded by the reckless gambling of a few individuals in Wall street, New York. When shall the nation be delivered from the power of Stock Gamblers? It is reported that one of these vultures lost $1,500,000 in his operations on change a few days ago. It would have been a blessing to the country if half of them had lost all their money, and their heads too for that matter. When shall we be delivered from the yoke of these money kings? How long will the people tolerate the outrages of this class of felons? For felons they are though not yet classed as such under the laws. What else but felons, criminals of the worst kind, are the men who by their reckless gambling in stocks or the legal currency of the country, or breadstuffs, or any other commodity or necessary of life, bring want, starvation and ruin into thousands of households? How often do these men, while revelling in luxuries themselves, bring want and starvation, to the homes of thousands of the laboring poor? How many of their hapless victims are driven to robbery, theft, murder or suicide by the trouble and embarrassment brought upon them through the machinations of Wall street brokers, engaged in getting up a corner in breadstuffs, Erie stocks, or some other speculative enterprise. Though Secretary McCulloch is accused of conniving at the recent attempt of the stock Gamblers to create a scarcity of money, and thereby bring about a financial panic, and we believe he is none too honest for such operations, the main responsibility for the stringency of the money market rested with such men as Drew and Vanderbilt. Such men should be treated as public enemies, and we should have stringent laws passed to prevent their combinations for the purpose of affecting public securities and the general prosperity of the country. Perhaps it would be a somewhat difficult matter to frame laws to reach and prevent these evils but that there is an urgent necessity for protection of some kind no one will deny. Railroad and other moneyed monopolies are getting to be a curse to the country, and if we do not soon devise some means of restraining them from the vicious use of their powers by civil law, we will be in great danger of having such nuisances summarily abated by mob law.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!

Taxes follow in the wake of Democratic rule everywhere. New York, the home of Copperheadism is notoriously the worst governed and the heaviest taxed city of the nation. The following from the Baltimore American shows that rebel rule in Maryland and particularly in Baltimore is no exception to the rule.

It is a fact beyond dispute that the success of the Democratic party in obtaining possession of State or City Governments is sure to be followed by a large increase of public offices and the advance of the salaries of old officials to such an extent that taxes on real estate are nearly doubled. But even this is not always sufficient to meet the multiplied demands on the treasury, and taxes in Baltimore are imposed upon machinery, watches and old debts, and it becomes necessary to hamper and check industry by the imposition of demands that are ruinous to the best interests of the city. The tax on old debts is, we presume, a movement against the credit system. Some of our merchants doubtless have outstanding debts to the extent of $100,000, and if they make a correct return to the Assessors the tax on that amount would be $1,390. We fortunately do a cash business, and our outstanding debts are very limited, but those who do a credit business must have a heavy reckoning to make. Outstanding debts are a bad thing to have on your ledger, but when they are taxed $1.39 on the hundred they become a positive nuisance.

The taxpayers of Baltimore are now enjoying the expensive luxury of a Democratic City Government, in addition to that of the management of the State finances by the same economical party. The Legislature made war with nearly nine millions of dollars of the moneys of the State at one short session, and our city fathers, as we shall shortly show, have appropriated as much money during the first year as was required for any two years of the administration of Mayor Chapman.

The expenses of the Democratic city of New York, as large as they have been, are still on the increase. The levy of last year was $25,000,000, and this year it has been increased to $28,000,000. San Francisco is also a Democratic city, with its Tammany rings, Mozart rings, naturalization frauds, and its "wickedest man." And then it has taxes, and such taxes as we may expect in the coming year. With a population of 150,000 souls, the taxes of the city amount to $4,136,847, being a ratio of $28 for each man, woman and child. So it goes—Democracy and corruption, Democracy and taxation.

But Baltimore city is not the only portion of Maryland in which Democracy is piling up the local taxes. In Baltimore county the levy has been nearly doubled, and we hear the same complaint from Washington, Frederick, Alleghany and Carroll. No one knows what is being done with the money, except that it disappears, like water through a sieve, as fast as it is collected. The public schools in the counties are going to ruin, the roads are in bad condition, and there is no evidence of public improvements visible. In some parts of the State the poor people are compelled to turn out and work on the roads, under a law passed by the last Legislature. Still the tax gatherer is around, and the levies are higher than they were when men were employed to work on the roads. We are waiting patiently for our old friends of the Reform party in Baltimore to sound the alarm and commence organizing for a new campaign, which will doubtless be responded to by the tax-ridden people of the counties also.

AN EDITORS LAMENT.—W. W. Harney in retiring from the Editorial chair of the Louisville *Democrat* says that the greatest sin he has editorially committed in the past ten years of his connection with the press, has been in assisting to make great men out of very poor material. Unless we greatly mistake Mr. Harney's offence is a very common one. Newspaper puffing makes a large portion of our public men, and that very many of them are made out of very poor material indeed is well attested by the corruption, carelessness, incompetency and general inefficiency of public officers. We often see newspapers puffing men into position and power, whose only merit was their brass. Would it not be well if the press were to try, for a while, what merit there is in praising men only when they deserve it? We have long been disgusted with the fulsome adulation heaped upon men promiscuously without regard to merit.

SHARP FIGURING.—Our Copperhead cotemporaries have been making a great ado over the disfranchisement of rebels at the South. They loudly proclaimed, immediately after the election, that Grant owed his election to the disfranchisement of Southern whites. An examination of the registry lists has demonstrated the fact that 1,303,119 whites were registered, as entitled to vote at the late elections. In 1860 the whole number of white voters in the South was 657,709, or just about one half the number that are there now. The Southern whites must have increased at a wonderful rate during the war to account for the doubling of the number of voters in eight years, yet our copperhead cotemporaries would have us believe that even then half the Southern whites were disfranchised. Won't some copperhead paper give us the figures for their assertions. They figure out some very queer results, but with all their skill we doubt if they can clear up this little item.

THE Post-office Department seems to be getting back to its former chronic condition of deficiency. The report this year will show that it has not paid expenses, but falls short $740,000. This is the old story, the Southern states never did pay expenses. During the war when the mail service in the South was discontinued the Department not only sustained itself but had a surplus of funds. As soon as the service is restored in the South we find the receipts falling short of the expenditures. Under the administration of General Grant we have hopes that this fairest portion of our country will be settled by a population who will wipe out the standing disgrace that the South is not able to pay her own postage. A cotemporary suggests that they need a larger mail population down there. We hope the want may speedily be supplied.

THE Democratical journals, that published and made such ado over the purposely falsified and exaggerated statements of the National indebtedness before the election, have entirely overlooked the fact that the National indebtedness was decreased upwards of $7,000,000 last month. They would do well also, now that the election is over, to publish as an item of news to their readers the fact that the expenditure of the Ordnance Bureau for the past year is reduced more than $2,000,000 for which we have to thank the rigid retrenchment insisted upon by the last Republican Congress. Come down to the true figures, the elections are over now, and you may as well acknowledge the corn.

We see it stated that A Democratic election board in Tawamensing, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of November last, received the vote of a negro, his ballot being for Seymour and Blair. How are you, White Man's Party? We had hardly expected them to come to this so soon, but they are drawing that way pretty fast. As soon as the negro has a vote in Pennsylvania every copperhead will stand ready to swear that he not only is now but always has been the firm friend of the negro. The kinky hair, nor the long heel nor even that nasty stink will keep a copperhead politician out of the company of the negro for a moment after he gets a vote.

THE London *Times*, out of the four hundred and seventy-eight members of the House, thus far elected, gives the Liberals a majority of one hundred and forty-two. The *Daily News*, Liberal, claims a majority of one hundred and forty-six. The House consists of about six hundred members, and the same ratio of gain will give the Liberals a still larger majority. The elections have been accompanied by serious riots at various places. At Sligo, Ireland, the outbreak was quite formidable, and ten houses were sacked by the mob. At the English town of Ripley there was also a serious fight, the mob demolishing several buildings, including the vicarage.

"WILL THE COMING MAN DRINK WINE," is the title of an article published in the Atlantic Monthly a short time ago. It has attracted general attention all over the country and is one of the ablest discussions of the questions that has appeared for a long time. On account of the merit of the article and the importance of the subject we have determined to publish it in parts to run through two or three editions of the INQUIRER; the first part will appear next week. Persons in want of a good weekly paper will find this a good time to begin and would do well to send in their names at once.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERMAN, in his usual blunt style, tells in his report, published elsewhere, the story of the Plains for the past year. He frankly admits the Indian question to be one whose satisfactory solution is beyond his power, but he inclines, in common with the recent Peace Commission, to the adoption of the reservation policy, to be carried into execution under the control and direction of the War Bureau.

A BOLD ATTEMPT was made on the 19th inst., by some incendiaries to get up a general conflagration in one of the most densely populated portions of New York City. Fires were started at seven or eight different points in the same neighborhood all in broad daylight. It was the boldest attempt to fire the city for a long time, and even exceeded in audacity the attempt of the rebels to fire the leading hotels of the city in 1864.

GOV. GEARY has declined to accredit any representative to Congress from the Twenty-first District. The seat is claimed by both caudidates, Covode and Foster, and will be contested. The whole question will be decided by Congress.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Pittsburgh, having disposed of the business of the September session, has just adjourned, to meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday in January.

The forthcoming report of the Postmaster General will show that in all the Southern States, Kentucky and Tennessee excepted, the receipts from postage do not equal the expenses of the transportation of the mails.

GLADSTONE is the latest accession to the Woman's Rights party. He declares for female suffrage wherever there is female taxation.

A NEW SENSATION.—Velocipedes have made their appearance on the streets of New York, and are becoming quite the rage.

COLORED SUFFRAGE IN MINNESOTA.—We have already announced the fact that in Minnesota, at the recent Presidential election, a vote was taken upon colored suffage. The people of that State have declared, by a majority of 8,924, that there shall be in future no denial of suffrage on account of race or color. This is the third attempt that has been made in that State to thus amend the Constitution. At the first attempt, in 1865, it was defeated by a majority of 2,670. At the second attempt in 1867, the majority against it was reduced to 1,298; but at last right has triumphed over prejudice of caste, which, we have no doubt, will be the case in nearly every Northern and Western State when the issue comes again before them.

WE trust all our readers are familiar with the late Mr. Artemus Ward's account of a fearful thrashing which he once administered to a very powerful man with whom he had an unpleasantness at some railroad station. Mr. Ward grappled with his antagonist, and violently dashed him to the ground, himself underneath; then he got his enemy's hand firmly twisted in his hair; the foe still showing some sign of activity, Mr. Ward inserted a piece of his cheek between the foe's teeth, and kept it there some time; after which, if we recollect the affair in its details, his antagonist slunk off, having ineffectually, as a last resort, jumped up and down several times on the triumphant Showman's stomach. The horrible outrages committed by the negro at the South are done in plain imitation of Ward, and result in victories of an entirely similar character. At Huntsville, in Alabama, just before the election, a harmless band of disguised men rode into the town, round the square, and "disappeared without a word." There was a gang of negroes holding a Republican or Voudoo conclave in the court house at the time, and they at once rushed out with hideous yells, demanding the lives of the "damned rebels," and urging a "charge on the Ku-Klux." They were completely successful: "Just as the negroes rushed through the gate, some one of them fired upon the crowd on the sidewalk, and in a moment as many as thirty shots were fired by both parties, when the firing suddenly ceased, the negroes running off"—in triumph.—"in all directions." One negro was killed and three dangerously wounded. The defeated whites are dangerously unwounded, and greatly demoralized and much overawed, and great fears are entertained of another black outbreak, and the negroes are in the adjacent forest—probably planning a bloody slaughter.—*The Nation.*

PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS—Official.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 18.—Grant's majority in this State, by the official returns, now complete, is 17,679. The seaboard counties gave a large Republican voter than was allowed in the recent estimate.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—Grant's official majority in this State is 10,146.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, November 19.—Official returns in New Hampshire show a majority for Grant of 7,153. The proposition for calling a Constitutional Convention was defeated by 1,127 votes.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, November 18.—The Board of Canvassers counted the votes to day for Presidential electors. The town of Brooklyn, which gave 109 majority for Grant failed to return the vote to the office of the Secretary of State. Total vote 98,947, of which Grant received 50,995 and Seymour 47,952; Grant's majority 3,043, throwing out the vote of Brooklyn. Officially declared the majority will be 2,937.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—It is semi officially announced from Springfield to day that the constitutional convention is carried by 873 majority. Two counties yet to hear from will not materially change the figures.

Grant's official majority is 51,160.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—Complete official returns from this State give the total vote for President at 149,000. Seymour's majority is 45,263.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Official returns from all the counties except Kings, with the reported vote of that county, gives Seymour 9,454 majority.

NEW JERSEY.

The official returns of the late election in New Jersey have been received at Trenton. The majorities are as follows:

Horatio Seymour	2,880
Governor T. F. Randolph	4,618

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 19.—This State gives Grant about 4,200 majority. The number of white voters in the State, according to the census of 1866, is 106,000, and of negro voters 90,000. Grant received in the State 76,366 votes, and Seymour 72,086. It is estimated that at least 35,000 whites did not vote. The Democrats carry thirty-nine out of sixty-one counties, and have carried three of the six Congressional districts.

MINNESOTA.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Full returns from Minnesota give Grant a majority of 15,549. The majority for negro suffrage is 8,924.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 18.—The official vote for Vermont is as follows: Grant, 44,167; Seymour, 12,045. Republican majority, 32,122.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 20.—The official vote for Ohio is as follows: Grant, 280,222; Seymour, 239,032. Grant's majority is 41,190.

Bold and Heavy Robbery in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Nobember 17.—Between one o'clock and daylight, day before yesterday, the residence of Mr. Washington Barr, on Second street, between Walnut and Locust, was entered by burglars, and property consisting of government bonds, watches, silver spoons and forks, a new suit of clothes, clothing, etc., the amount estimated at from four to five thousand dollars, were stolen.

The Guard says: It is supposed the burglars placed a ladder against the front of the house, and obtained access through the second story window, from whence they proceeded to the room occupied by Mr. Barr, to whom they administered chloroform. Mr. Daniel Barr was also placed under the same influence. The burglars then proceeded in their operations with the greatest deliberation.

Bureaus, chests and wardrobes were thoroughly searched ransacked, and little of value escaped their eyes. They took their plunder down stairs in the dining room; first securing the stairway door by placing a gimlet over the latch. The glass of a side door leading to the yard was covered with a table cloth, and they then proceeded to enjoy a repast of pies and liquors obtained from the cupboards.

After finishing this they evidently went out of the front door, as it was found open in the morning. Mr. Barr cannot fully estimate his loss. Some twenty watches, a large number of government bonds, silverware, money and articles of clothing, were taken along, but his mind was not sufficiently clear yesterday from the effects of the chloroform to form an estimate.

The robbery was committed after one o'clock. At that time Mr. Daniel Barr returned from the fair in Brant's Hall, and all was then right. The housekeeper was the first to discover it in the morning. She immediately went to Mr. Barr, whom she found almost impossible to arouse. Valuable deeds and other articles, not of use to the burglars, were found scattered around the floor of the dining room.

Pennsylvania Agricultural College—Dr. Burroughs Elected President.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 20.—The Convention of the County Agricultural Societies, held here during the State Fair, having recommended a change in the administration of the State Agricultural College, at Bellefonte, the trustees of the Institution met at the office of the State Agricultural Society, in Harrisburg, yesterday, for the purpose of choosing a President, and proposed Messrs. Watts, of Cumberland; McAllister, of Centre; Kelley, of Allegheny; Heister, of Dauphin; White, of Indiana; Mr. Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Mr. Hamilton, of the State Agricultural Society, and Mr. McKee. The members, after consideration, elected Thomas H. Burroughs, L. L. D., of Lancaster, to fill the existing vacancy.

The Committee on the Selection of a Farm in the West, reported in favor of the purchase of one, of one hundred and thirty acres, adjoining the town of Indiana, and Mr. White was authorized to examine the title and report on or before the 10th of December next.

FROM PARAGUAY.

American Citizens Shamefully Tortured—Minister Washburne Charged with Cowardice.

The New York *Herald* says the Minister of the United States to Paraguay has been getting himself into serious trouble with Marshal Lopez. The latter accused Minister Washburne of having entered into the conspiracy to assassinate the President and it was charged that he had received reward of a hundred and forty thousand dollars for his action. The chief accuser is Senor Jose Berges, the Minister for Foeign Affairs, who turned state's evidence against the conspirators He charged M. Porte C. Bliss, a member of the Legation, with having signed a compact with the conspirators Although Mr. Bliss denies all these chrges in a letter to his friends, the Paraguyan Government has published a letter purporting to have been signed by Mr. Bliss admitting all the charges against his own Minister. This letter is generally believed to have been gotten from the write by means of torture while in prison. The whole foreign population of the Rio de la Plata are indignant at the outrages committed by Lopez in this affair, but regret that a Minister of the great Republic should have even noticed such charges. The commander of the American squadron, Rear Admiral Davis, had taken prompt measures to vindicate the insult to our flag.

The *Evening Post* contains the following editorial: "Elsewhere we print a letter from a well-informed correspondent in Rio Janeiro, which relates in language the tone of which shows the deep feeling which exists among Americans in Brazil, an extraordinary story about the United States Minister in Paraguay, Mr. Washburne. It is asserted that Mr. Washburne left the country, and abandoned to the barbarous Dictator Lopez two American citizens, Portr C. Bliss and George F. Masterman, both, moreover, employed in the Legation, and thus officers of the United States. So incredible a story of cowardice on the part of a United States Minister must be received as at least doubtful, and susceptible of some explanation honorable to Mr. Washburne, did not a long letter of Washburne's, which will also be found elsewhere, fully confirm it. He relates in this letter, which is addressed to the English Minister at Rio Janeiro, that Bliss and Masterman were forced from his side as he and they were passing from the Legation to the water side, where they were to embark in a United States vessel. Not only did he suffer this atrocious violation of the rights of Americans, of his officers, but seems from his account to have gone quietly aboard the vessel waiting for him, and sailed off, leaving them to their fate, without stopping even to remonstrate.

"Our correspondent in Rio adds still further, that while the English and French fleets are hastening to Paraguay to rescue their people, Washburne has not even called for our fleet, which lies idly in Rio, while Lopez is torturing and murdering at his own sweet will. Mr. Washburne's own letter condemns him. No such shameful outrage has ever been suffered by American citizens as that which he has tolerated. No such weakminded person has ever misrepresented our Government abroad, or suffered our flag to be dishonored, and the sanctity of a United States Legation to be violated. We will say nothing of the reports which come from Rio Janeiro of Mr. Washburne's entanglements with Lopez, of his corruption by that barbarian. It is quite enough that he has tamely submitted to have two American citizens, besides a large number of persons of other nations, to be taken from his Legation, where they had sought refuge from the fury of Lopez."

We hope our Government will act promptly in this matter. The country has a right to demand that the President shall send out, without the loss of a day, by the speediest conveyance, a man with spirit to assert and maintain our rights and the honor of the flag, to take the place of Washburne. And the new minister must be backed by a fleet which will enable him to wring from Lopez the most ample reparation and apology for his outrage on our flag, and the immediate restoration of all persons whom he has forced from the legation. There can be no argument on this question. If our flag does not protect Americans in foreign countries, it is a shame; it has no right to a place among the flags of nations, and unless our Government acts promptly and vigorously in this matter, we shall become contemptible among foreigners.

An officer of courage, a man like Farragut or Porter, should be sent out at once in the fastest man-of-war we have. Let him take the fleet which lies in the Rio Janeiro with him, and be instructed to deal with Lopez as Decatur did with the Dey of Algiers. It appears from Washburne's own letters that Lopez is a ruthless barbarian, who violates every law and respects the rights of no one, whether native or foreigner. There is reason to believe that he has submitted Bliss and Masterman to the torture, and there is no reason to deal with him otherwise than as one would with a pirate. It is humiliating that it should be necessary for the press of this country to call upon the Government to resent such an unheard of outrage upon our flag as Lopez has committed, or to save from imprisonment, torture and death American citizens. Mr. Washburne's misconduct is a stinging disgrace to every American one under which our people can hardly remain quiet, for if they did they would have lost all spirit and sense of honor. We trust the President and Mr. Seward will for once act promptly, and show that there is some decision and vigor left in the American Government. Mr. Washburne's own published letter shows a sufficient cause for the most energetic measures which can be taken."

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A bold attempt was made this morning to rob the Third Avenue Central Park Savings Bank, at No. 771 Third avenue.

The particulars are as follows: On Monday last a gentlemanly appearing man, about twenty-six years of age, giving the name of Joseph Howell, went to the bank and deposited $50, saying that he wished to become a regular depositor.

About 11 o'clock this morning he went to the bank, accompanied by a confederate. Howell then told Mr. Ellis that he wished to see his bond, as he wanted to put other paper with it. Mr. Ellis went to the safe and took it out. On returning to the front of the bank he engaged in conversation with Howell, who took from his pocket a handful of foreign gold which he said belonged to a little girl, and which he wanted to deposit in her name. At this time Mr. Ellis heard a slight noise near the safe, which he had left open, and on looking to learn the cause, was told by Howell, that it was a little boy who was with him.

Ellis then ran back to the safe when the thief rushed out, dropping a package containing $800 in money, between $50,000 and $60,000 worth of bonds, mortgages, and other valuable papers, belonging to the trustees and depositors of the bank, and a tin box belonging to Alderman Farley, a special deposit, containing papers and property amounting to more than $50,000 more.

Both men then ran out of the bank, and both escaped. But for the slight noise occasioned by the opening of a counter door leading to the private office, which attracted the cashier's attention, it is probable the thieves would have succeeded in robbing the institution.

Revenue Swindles.

Hardly a day passes in which some new form of revenue swindling is not discovered. Now we have the account of the seizure at Cincinnati of English books to the value of $40,000, alleged to have been smuggled through from Canada; and the Treasury Department has information of other shipments from London, to the same destination of the value of $100,000. It is hard to say to what extent this particular form of defrauding the revenue has been carried on during the last few years, since the high tariff was placed upon books of foreign manufacture; but we should not be surprised if it were discovered that literary smuggling had been very extensive and profitable. It is certainly a business that would yield large returns; and we may be sure that the knaves, after having turned their attention to everything else, would not overlook this. It should not be impossible to put a stop to this business. It should not be very difficult to get hold of some of the culprits. It should not be hard to secure their punishment. It might be possible to induce President Johnson not to remit the penalty. Well, we shall wait and see. In the meantime, the whole body of American publishers will be keenly interested in this matter.

Henry Ward Beecher on Political Corruption.

Hundreds of people went away from Plymouth Church unable to get inside of the house last evening. "Abhor that which is evil" was Mr. Beecher's text. He said that there was a growing tendency among church members and others to allow wickedness to grow and flourish from a mistaken idea that every man should attend to his own business. Others compromised with their consciences until they became indifferent as to whether the guilty were brought to justice or not. New York has nearly as many churches as dens of infamy, yet the pulpits of that city allowed all kinds of corruption to grow within its borders until it is second only to Sodom and Gomorrah. Business men who stand high in the church set examples before their clerks that ought to make every honest man abhor them from the bottom of his heart. Ministers are supposed to be the mouth pieces of God, yet they grow fat in the service of the Devil by keeping silent when they should lift up their voices and expose the wickedness of corrupt men in high places. Justice is bought and sold, or knocked down to the highest bidder. The very word "Judge" stinks, and could some of these ministers of justice be placed under parental rule once more, to have the scenes of their childhood renewed, it would be a blessing to them and to their country. Were all the villainies of men in high places brought to light, they would include all the crimes known to Sing Sing and Auburn. It is time for some one to "thunder," or society will be overwhelmed with the corruption of its members. The foundations of the Government are supported by votes. When these votes are bought and sold the Government rests on quicksand. This is bad enough; but what shall we say when Legislatures are put into the market? The only difference between New York and Albany is that the latter place is 150 miles nrther up the river. The people must rise up and show their abhorrence of these wicked men. Until the Church and its members do this we are at the mercy of swindlers and thieves. In his prayer Mr. Beecher called on God to have mercy on the Judges, and take them away.

Heavy Railway Robbery.

PITTSBURG, November 17—The Chronicle has the following: Yesterday Mr. R. M. Shannon, of Brookville, Jefferson county, came to the Mayor's office and stated that at Indiana Station he got upon the East Line on the Pennsylvania railroad, having in his possession about $6,000 in greenbacks and bonds. The money was in Mr. Shannon's outside breast pocket, and the ends protruded from a pass book, in which it was placed.

After leaving the Junction Mr. S. examined his pocket, and finding the money all right laid down in his seat and took a nap. He woke up at Greensburg, found his pocket book still in his pocket, and settled himself for another nap. He remarked that the lamps were turned down low, and everybody seemed asleep.

When the train arrived at 1-50 o'clock Sunday morning, Mr Shannon arose to go out, when he discovered that his pocket had been cut and the money taken out of the book. Several passengers had already alighted from the train, and it was therefore useless for him to make known the loss. He immediately called to recollection the condition of the lamps in the car when he awoke at Greensburg, and believes the money was stolen between the Junction and that point.

European News.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The *Democrat's* cable special says nothing of an official character has yet been made public or submitted to the Diet with reference to the membership of King William on the question of the claims of the United States upon Great Britain for depredations committed by the Alabama.

The Prussian Pastoral Conference, composed of one hundred and twenty clergymen from all parts of Prussia; has issued the following declaration: "Considering the pretentions of the Roman Pontiff in the recent invitation to the Protestants, it would be desirable not only for the Protestant church of Russia, but for all the evangelical churches of Germany to renew before God and man by the mouth of their ecclesiastical leaders, their unanimous adherence of that church to the confession of Augsburg.

The Czar has issued an ukas, in virtue of which nine tenths of the drinking saloons now existing in the Russian Empire are to be suppressed.

Fifteen thousand workmen are now in Madrid without means of getting a living, and receiving pay from the government.

Switzerland, Austria and Norway have recognized the Spanish Government, under the conviction that it will receive the sanction of the Cortez.

HOW THEY WENT IN.—If anybody desires to get an idea of the extent of the frauds perpetrated by the Tammany Democracy in New York and vicinity at the late election, let him read the following summing up made by the New York *Nation*, a paper which is not partisan, but is usually well informed and careful in its statements. The *Nation* says:

These frauds may be briefly summed up thus: 50,000 persons were naturalized in this city, of whom 20,000 to 25,000 never went near the courts, and not more than 10,000 to 15,000 at the outside were ever sworn, or were entitled to their papers. At least 20,000 fictitious names were registered in the cities of New York and Brooklyn; the number was probably greater than this, but could not have been less. In a single ward votes were cast upon more than 2,000 fictitious names. To deter Republican challengers, one of the most conspicuous was knocked down in the middle of the day, and as nearly murdered as it was in the power of his assailants to do. Seven thousand of the vilest roughs in the two cities were appointed by the sheriffs to arrest challengers and to force in fraudulent votes. The fraudulent naturalization papers were scattered over the State of New York, and greatly reduced Grant's majorities in the inner counties.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The ship Hellespont, Captain Soule, from Melbourne, Australia, was wrecked this morning about thirty miles south of this port. Seven of the crew were saved, and eleven are missing, including the captain and mate. The vessel immediately went to pieces and will prove a total loss.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Millerton, Trene county, November 5. The wall of the court house was badly cracked, and the waters of San Joaquin river were disturbed. A slight shock was also experienced at Austin, Nevada, November 17.

The rainy season has commenced.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

YALE has 723 students.

CHICAGO claims 252,000 inhabitants.

RALPH Waldo Emerson is getting deaf.

BOHEMIA has 200,000 Protestants

MILWAUKEE has 536 licensed liquor shops.

THE Chicago *Post* declares for female suffrage.

LUZERNE county is excited on the bear question. Six of them in one day were seen in Lackawanna township.

BEFORE the work of the season is suspended, there will be completed over one thousand miles of the Union Pacific railroad. The rapidity with which this great undertaking has been put forward excites wonder, and the work when completed will form the proudest monument in the world to man's enterprise and mechanical ability.

IN Colorado the cattle require no care and expense, save that of herding, the whole year around. During the summer months the grass is rich and abundant, and is converted into hay by the mere action of the elements, and remains good during the winter months. The very finest beef and cattle that go into the Denver market are those which have been out grazing the whole year, and have never in their lives seen the inside of any shelter.

A married man in Constantinople had a difficulty with five of his wives, which he settled by tying them up in sacks and throwing them into the Bosphorus. His thirty-eight other wives have given him no trouble since that bit of house-cleaning came off.

IN person, Motley, the historian, is about the average height, spare and almost wiry, with a good head well set on vigorous shoulders, his dark hair and full beard and mustache widely sprinkled with grey, in the neighborhood of fifty years of age, with a clear voice and masculine utterance.

THE ARMY.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman on Indian Affairs. Report of Major General Halleck.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Lieutenant General Sherman's report has just been received, and is principally devoted to the condition of the Indians. He repeats the recommendation of the Peace Commissioners, that they be gathered on reservations, with government provided by law, and looking to a time in the future when all of the Indians shall be reduced to the peaceful condition of shepherds, herders and farmers. It is idle for us longer to attempt to keep the plans in common with them, for the territory is not susceptible of close settlement with farms like Missouri and Iowa, and is solely adapted to grazing. Our people are necessarily scattered, and have more or less cattle and horses, which tempt the Indian, hungry, and, it may be, starving for want of his accustomed game, and he will steal rather than starve; and to steal, he will not hesitate to kill. Therefore a joint occupancy of the district of country by these two classes of people, with such opposing interests, is a simple impossibility, and the Indians must yield.

THE DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC—REPORT OF GENERAL HALLECK.

Major General Halleck has forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army an annual report of affairs of his military command in the Military Division of the Pacific, which includes the States of Oregon, California and Nevada, and the Territories of Alaska, Washington, Idaho and Arizona. It comprises a territory of about one million two hundred and eighteen square miles, and has about twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty statute miles of sea coast, including the islands. Its population is about seven hundred thousand whites and one hundred and thirty thousand Indians.

The military force of the division is two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery and four regiments of infantry. For military administration the division is divided into three departments, namely: First, the Department of Alaska; second, the Department of the Columbia; third the Department of California.

General Halleck approves the suggestions of General posts in the vicinity of the larger tribes or villages of the Indians; thus a salutary influence will soon be obtained over them, and readily extended to other larger tribes or villages. In this way the whole country will by gradually opened to our settlers and traders without danger of hostile collisions. If this policy be properly carried out, there will be no necessity for sending additional troops to that Territory to carry on a long and expensive Indian war. For the protection of trading vessels, and to inspire the natives with due respect for our flag, it will be important to keep a vessel of war in these waters. By occasionally visiting the several military posts and larger Indian towns, most of which are on the shores of navigable bays and channels, such vessel will do much toward maintaining permanent peace.

General Davis is of opinion that the civil affairs of a territorial government are not required in Alaska at the present time, except a court at Sitka and another at Kodiac, with jurisdiction over all criminal cases. A territorial government for less than two thousand white people, scattered over such a vast area, would involve unnecessary expense. General Halleck gives the population at about eight thousand whites and fifteen thousand Indians. The military force consists of two full regiments of infantry and nine companies of cavalry, in all twenty-nine companies; that is, nearly one-half of all the troops in the division available for service in the field. Nevertheless, considerable dissatisfaction has been shown by the inhabitants because more troops were not sent to that territory. This could not be done by General Halleck from the small force at his disposal, without depriving the other States and Territories of their proportionate shares of protection in places where Indian hostilities, existed or were threatened.

Arizona, General Halleck says, has been greatly misrepresented, even by its own people. It has been described as a wonderfully rich mineral country, abounding in lodes and mines of gold and silver of such surprising wealth that any man who will work there could, in a few months, accumulate fortunes of millions. But these mines of fabulous wealth, if they really exist, are as yet undeveloped and perhaps undiscovered. He does not say there are no valuable mines in Arizona, but that its agricultural facilities would yield far more than its mines of silver and copper, however rich these may prove to be. He thinks there should be more troops in Arizona, and recommends that Arazonia, with three of the most southern counties of California, be made a separate military department.

NOT SO ENTERPRISING AS AMERICANS.—The English newspapers last year only paid about $7,000 for messages by the Atlantic cable, while the American press paid $70,000. The London papers only give the briefest telegraphic news.

Miscellaneous.

STRAY CATTLE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford township, about the 1st of October: One dark brindle Bull, with white face, front legs white to the knee and hind legs white about six inches, supposed to be about two years old. One white and red spotted Heifer with left ear cropped; about three years old, and one red Steer, with left ear cropped about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

20nov3t JOHN B. AMOS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford co., on the estate of Geo. Deal, late of Colerain tp., dec'd. Those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

20no GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

CHEAP PAINTING.

1/3 COST OF LEAD.

100 lbs. of PECORA CO'S. COLORED PAINTS, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and WEAR LONGER. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec'y, 150 North 4th St., Philadelphia.

18sep3m

ABRAHAM BLACKBURN'S ESTATE. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Abraham Blackburn, late of Napier township, in said county, to the undersigned residing in said township. That those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE W. BLACKBURN,
AUG. F. BLACKBURN,
30oct Executors.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. tf

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with ad without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement, between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

YANKEE NOTIONS, BUDGET OF FUN PHUNNY PHELLOW, NICK NAX, ant all the other funny papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST

AND IS RECEIVING A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS & CAPS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CEDARWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c. &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

YOURSELVES.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPENED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

VERY REDUCED PRICES,

THE LARGEST AND

MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN

BEDFORD COUNTY.

THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

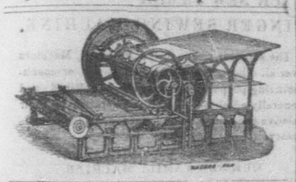
WILL BE OFFERED.

Bedford, Nov. 3, 1868.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE; written by Messrs. Parton, Greeley, Higginson, Hoppin, Abbott, Winter, Tilton, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, Fanny Fern, Grace Greenwood, &c.

An elegant octavo volume of 630 pages, illustrated with

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868.

Local Affairs.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steelsmith.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Hunsard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingo felter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. L. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. B. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, *G. A. R.* meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

People from every part of the county buy more or less in Bedford, therefore every business man who is wide awake and advertizes liberally wants to reach as many as possible of the people of the county. The INQUIRER has the largest circulation of any paper in the county, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the county. Business men can note the fact.

GOOD BOOKS can be had cheap at the INQUIRER Book Store.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE On Thanksgiving day. There will be a Service at the Court House on Thanksgiving morning; service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

AT a meeting of the friends of the Cemetery Association on Tuesday Evening, it was resolved to hold a festival for the benefit of the association between Christmas and New Year. We hope our citizens will encourage the enterprise and make it a success.

THE adjourned court next week will furnish an opportunity to many of our subscribers to call at the INQUIRER Office and settle the little balances on their subscriptions, advertising &c. The items are small to them but in the aggregate they make with us quite an item toward paying paper bills, taxes &c.

A man by the name of Isaac Thomas had both his limbs cut off, near the ankle, by the mail train west on Friday evening, near Tyrone. Mr. Thomas was on his way home to Isett's forge, one and a half miles from Tyrone. He was under the influence of liquor, and was lying with his feet across the track at the time of the accident. Mr. Thomas is about fifty eight years old. His family are all grown up. He cannot recover.—*Altoona Tribune.*

WINTER EVENINGS—The long winter evenings are upon us and no better use can be made of them than to spend them in laying up stores of useful knowledge. A good book is a treasure and its study a delight. In it are pleasure and profit found at the same time. The young can make no better investment of their spare money than in buying good books nor can they better improve their leisure hours than in reading them. The INQUIRER Book Store is the place to buy good books cheap. Call and examine them.

CENTERVILLE.—among the improvements in Centerville, we take pleasure in noticing the establishment of our friend D. R. Anderson, He has one of the finest store rooms in the County, is a clever accommodating gentleman and is doing a very good business. He is selling goods at very low figures and has just received a large stock of all kinds of school books from the INQUIRER Book Store which he will sell very cheap for cash. Give him a call before going elsewhere.

"DEMOREST'S MONTHLY."—The Christmas number of this admirably conducted magazine is out, and is really a gem. The fashions are profuse, the contents, literary and artistic, of the highest class. There is a beautiful illustrated Household department, music, and each worth the cost of the magazine. We do not see how any lady can afford to be without it. It has, moreover, none of the frivolity of the ordinary class of fashion magazines, but much of the high tone, and sensible, practical character of the best European Monthlies. Subscribe for it. $3 per year, with a premium. Published at 473 Broadway, N. Y. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

IT is not right for parents to send their children to school when suffering from any disease that may be communicated to others. We are informed that a number of persons are sending their children to the union school while suffering from whooping cough. It is certainly unfortunate that children should have the whooping cough and be kept out of school, but it is still no excuse for sending them and communicating the disease to the whole school. We hope the offending parties will give the matter due consideration and see the impropriety of their conduct, as well as the wrong they do their neighbors by sending their children to school while suffering from such diseases as are in any way contagious.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—On Saturday last the Colfelt property, lately owned by Lewis Ling, in Bedford Township, was bought by John H. Shafer of Snake Spring Township, for the sum of $9,300.

On Tuesday the 24th inst., Miss Margaret Fetterly sold her house and lot on the corner of Bedford and Pitt streets to Ex-Sheriff Snively of Schellsburg for the sum of $2,300.

Last week Mr. John Alsip, sold the house and half lot, purchased by him at Orphans' Court sale from the heirs of Mrs. Jane Kean, to Miss Byerly, for $900. Mrs. Catharine Miller sold the adjoining half lot to the same, for $343,50.

WANTED—EDUCATED LABOR.—It is a rare thing now a days to find a man master of his trade, apprentices are unknown. A boy works at a trade a month and sets up a Journeyman, and such journeymen! One calls himself a carpenter and is scarcely competent to cut decent cord wood. Another calls himself a mason who is barely fit to break stone on a turn pike and other callings are mastered in the same degree. A cabinet maker brings you home a piece of furniture, which on a close examination can be seen through at every joint. Truly there is a serious defect in our labor system that is felt far and wide. The following remarks, from the Philadelphia Evening Star will be found to apply to our country villages as well as to the large cities; it says: One of the great wants of our country is educated labor, the intelligent mind guiding the skilful hand. The field for this is vast and still growing, and as our population becomes larger, and the varied industries in which we are engaged, find increasing employment, this demand will become more and more felt. We now are drawing from Europe some of her best mechanics, who bring with their practical knowledge, minds thoroughly trained in theory also, and who apply the result of that thought to useful purposes. Such men should find no lack of employment with us at high wages, and we hope their number will increase. Our own mechanics have nothing to fear from them, but by contact with them will have their ideas enlarged, and their knowledge increased. Many of these foreigners are graduates of Schools of Applied Science, and have sought this field of labor on account of its promising well for future efforts, and also for political freedom, and they should be encouraged to settle here and become citizens with us. And we too should have these mechanical schools, where our youth, who give evidence of intelligence, and who desire to become skilled mechanics, could receive instruction to fit them for their trade. By so doing we would, in a few years, have made such improvements in all our different manufactures, that, should the opponents of a protective tariff ever succeed in their aims, our skill would itself protect us. It would be better for thousands of the young men of our country, who are spending the best years of their lives as clerks, or in no legitimate business at all, to apply themselves to acquiring a trade, which would almost always give them a good living; and still better would it be for them to make that trade a study, and by bringing the powers of their mind to bear upon it in all their strength, to ennoble the calling and thus benefit themselves and the community.

IMPROVE THE EVENING.—With the return of lengthened and pleasant cool evenings, comes the query to all, how shall we best improve them? There are a thousand pleasant ways of spending a fall or winter evening within the reach of those who have command of their own time; and prominent among these is indulgence in literary pursuits. How few, comparatively, of the young people of the present day appreciate as they should the inestimable privileges they enjoy? Surrounded, as are the young, with all the opportunities necessary for the cultivation of a literary taste, not one in a thousand appears to improve these golden chances. Occasionally, it is true, we meet with a young man, or a young woman, who firmly grasps the idea that "knowledge is power," but these are the exceptions, not the rule. Thousands of young men, who have comfortable homes—whose parents are willing to supply them with books and papers—instead of availing themselves of these advantages, spend their long fall and winter evenings in idle lounging around corners, or in company with frivolous associates, male or female. Thus, winter after winter passes away, each one bringing them nearer to the age of manhood, but not fitting them for the proper discharge of the duties that a full manhood requires. They enter upon the busy stage of life with none of those safeguards which a cultivated intellect throws around its possessor. They start life laboring under a thousand disadvantages, and confronted by innumerable obstacles which disappear like shadowes before the well informed mind. The fact that they do not contemplate adopting a professional career does not in any degree relieve them from the charge of being untrue to themselves, their friends, and their country, while thus frittering away the most precious hours of their lives in idle indifference, and too frequently in the company of those associates with whom is contamination. How many of them will resolve to turn over a new leaf, and improve the long evenings?—*Exchange.*

CONVICTED.—Henry Bear a resident of St. Clair Township, was last week convicted of fraudulent voting and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of fifty dollars. His offence was voting twice, once in Napier township and afterward in St. Clair. He seems to have been intoxicated and made the tool of certain over zealous copperheads, but it didn't save Seymour nor Kimmell either. We hope when the real offenders and responsible parties in the case are found that they may get the full benefit of the law. There is no greater danger threatening our free institutions to day than the frauds perpetrated at the ballot box, and wherever the instigators of such crimes are found they should be much more severely punished than their ignorant dupes. Quite a number of fraudulent copperhead votes were polled at the last election and we hope every one of the offenders may be made to feel the rigors of the law.

THE ATLANTIC.—The *Atlantic* for December has the following articles: "Our Painters," by John Neal; "Autumnal;" "Caleb's Lark," by Mrs. Jane G. Austen; "The Face in the Glass," Part IV.; "Richard Hooker," by E. P. Whipple; "Co operative Housekeeping," second paper; "A Watch in the Night," by Algernon Charles Swinburne; "A Day at a Consulate," by O. M. Spencer; "A Gothic Capital," by Theodore Bacon; "Our Paris Letter," "The First and the Last," by Edward E. Hale.

Mr. Neale's paper gives us anecdotes about Stuart, Peale, Jarvis and other painters. The essay of Mr. Whipple does justice to Hooker, and is pleasantly written. The experience of an American Consul abroad is amusingly described by Mr. Spencer. The chapter on Co operative Housekeeping is the last of the series, and gives a constitution for the government of co-operative enterprises. Mr. Swinburne's new poem is good after his fashion, which is a peculiar one.

DEER KILLED.—Mr. Zachariah Koons of Bedford township, killed a fine deer on Saturday last. Quite a number of our sportsmen embraced the opportunity offered by the first snow for a deer hunt. We have heard of a couple more deer being killed, but have not learned the names of the lucky sportsmen. Most of the hunters, however, returned minus the deer. Mine host of the Washington Hotel intent upon bagging some of the denizens of the forrest, sallied out on Saturday morning, but after a long drive and a long walk through snow fifteen inches deep concluded to rest satisfied with the nearest approach he could find to a deer—its track. May better success attend him next time.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—Filled with fine engravings, with graceful stories, with beautiful poems, is the gem of the juvenile monthlies. Among the artists in the December number are S. Eytinge, Jr., W. J. Hennessy, W. J. Linton and W. L. Sheppard. The poets are Mrs. H. P. Spofford and William Winter. The story tellers, J. H. A. Bone, Mary N. Prescott, and the author of "Leslie Goldthwaite." What magazine for adults has a brighter array of talent?

THE NEW POOR HOUSE IN A MUDDLE—The County Commissioners, the Grand Jury and the Judges of our Court are all at loggerheads about the proposed new Poor House. The Commissioners it seems have determined to build the new House, below the Mill race on the opposite side of the turnpike from the mill and immediately behind the present Poor House garden. In this location it is quite likely that if it does get out of the present muddle it is destined for all future time to stick in the mud. This is one very serious objection to building in the spot selected. Another objection is that the plan on which they propose to build was designed for an elevated site instead of a low flat one, and the third and by no means the least is that in case it is found advisable to divide the present property and sell a portion including the mill, the proximity of the Alms house would seriously impair the value of the mill property. None of these objections can be urged against the site selected by the Architect. It is understood that the Judges favor the original site beyond Shover's Run on the hill side, while the last Grand Jury favored the purchase of the property of William Chenowith at theprice of $30,000. Thus the matter stands at present. The work on the foundation of the proposed building we believe has been stopped for the winter. Would it not have been better to adopt our proposition to appoint a mixed committee of good men from various parts of the county, who should have the whole charge of the building including plan, site and everything else connected with the erection of the building. However the matter may be finally settled we hope the building may be got out of the mud. It would be a lasting disgrace to the County to expend $30,000 or $40,000 to erect a building below the mill race where the grounds could never be made or kept dry.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of *Harper's Magazine* is more than usually attractive in the excellence and number of its illustrations. We have rarely seen finer illustrations in wood, than are given to Mr. Sherwood's "Pilgrimage upon the Rhine." These illustrations are by Charles Parsons, and include views of Bingen, the Castles of Pfalz and Gertenfels, Ehrenbreitstein, the Drachenfels, and other romantic spots; the poetry is descriptive and pleasant enough. Ross Browne contributes the third and last of his sketchy series of papers on "Lower California." A new series of papers —"South Coast Sauntierings in England"—is begun in this number. The writer is sharp witted and sagacious, and the papers will be read with pleasure and profit; they are amply illustrated. An admirable sketch of the artist Elliott's accompanied by a portrait, is from the pen of a personal friend, who dwells lovingly upon the phases of Elliott's character, and gives a just estimate of his genius.

The whole of Bulwer's new play. "The Rightful Heir," appears in this number of *Harper's*. Mr. J. W. De Forest has "A Report of Outrages," descriptive of scenes which he witnessed while acting as an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South; and there is the usual variety of tales, sketches and poems; "The Confessions of a Reformed Planchettist," "A Stroke of Business," "Trinity Season," "The Witches of Hazelcopse," "English Photographs," "The Man Whom Everybody Snubbed," and others.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The December number of this popular Magazine is received. We find it filled with that charming variety of illustration and interesting letter press so well calculated to keep it at the head of the cheap Magazines of the country. Shillaber treats us to one of his most musical illustrated poems, "A Woman's Error;" William L. Williams gives the young folks an exciting story, while Jane G. Austin, James Franklin Fitts, Catharine Earnshaw, W. H. Macy, N. P. Darling and several other writers of more or less note furnish each a capital story or poem. The humorous pictures are uncommonly good, embracing four different subjects, illustrated by six engravings designed by Rogers.

The publishers announce for 1869 a new serial by the charming Miss Camilla Williams, also an original story for boys and girls, to run through the year, by Horatio Alger, Jr., one of the most popular writers for the young. They also promise increased attractions in stories and illustrations, for the coming year, over those of any previous one. It is sent to subscribers at $1.50 per year, or in clubs for $1.25. Elliott, Thomas & Talbot, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

A NEW PAPER.—Pettengill, Bates & Co., will issue on or before January next, the first number of a Rural and Family Paper—to be published thereafter Weekly, and to be devoted to all that pertains to Country Life in its broadest sense. It will not be partisan or sectarian. It will be called *Hearth and Home*, and will be under the general Editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell; while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, *who will also contribute regularly to every number.* A large corps of associate Editors, of high reputation in their special departments, has been enlisted in support of this enterprise: and no labor or expense will be spared to make the paper—in subject matter as well as illustration—worthy of a place in every household in the land.

THE ECLECTIC—For December contains: He knew he was Right. Chaps. 1 to VI; On a Piece chalk; Folk Lore of the Red Man; Load Brougham; News from Sirius; The Incas (*Concluded*); Lady Novelists; Phenomena of Earthquakes; Ajaccio; Failure of Natural Selection in the Case of Man; Dean Milman; Old Girls; Baron Von Beust; Poetry; Notes on Books; Science; Varieties. Terms of the Eclectic. Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5.00; two copies, one year, $9.00; five copies, one year, $20.00 Address E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 108 Fulton Street New York.

THE work on the several buildings, in process of erection and the street grading in the borough, was suddenly stopped on Friday and Saturday last, on account of the snow storm: the people began to fear that further improvements would be deferred till spring, but with Monday morning, old *Sol* came with a favorable change of programme, and now things are moving along as though nothing had marred their progress. A few weeks more and all is safe.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—This sprightly little Juvenile has donned a new buff "overcoat," and what is better keeps up its reputation as one of the best Children's monthlies issued from the press. GRACE GREENWOOD, the popular juvenile writer, is the editor and writes exclusively for its pages. The publisher offers liberal premiums for 1869, and will send a specimen number *gratis* to any person desiring it. Seventy-five cents a year; 5 copies for $3.50; L. K. LIPPENCOTT, publisher, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THOSE wishing to buy real estate, should attend the sale, in St. Clair tp., on Saturday, December 12, 1868, advertised by J. W. Dickerson, Esq., in this issue. This property is one of the most desirable and valuable in that part of the county. The water right extending clear across the farm to the Alstadt line, cannot be excelled and is daily becoming more valuable. The farm needs only to be well tilled to become one of the most productive in the county.

PAPER Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.
8m. G. R. OSTER & Co.

BOY LOCKED UP IN CHURCH.—Last evening a little after nine o'clock the attention of Chief of Police Cline was attracted by cries of "murder," proceeding from the vicinity of the Locust Street M. E. Church. Upon going into the yard in the rear of the Mayor's office he noticed a young lad, named William Baisley, at one of the windows of the church in the act of jumping out. Chief Cline told him not to jump, and that he would get him out. He then gained an entrance to the church through one of the basement windows, and succeeded in getting into the audience chamber of the church, where he found the boy. The lad had evidently gone to sleep during the service, and not being noticed was left in the building. He complained of pain in his hip, and upon being asked how he had injured himself replied that he had fallen from the gallery to the floor of the church in his sleep. His hat was found on the gallery. He was exceedingly rejoiced upon being released from his unpleasant position. We have been informed that the injury to his hip caused him considerable pain during the night. We hope he may speedily recover from the effects of the fall.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

PERSONAL.—G. W. Cessna and T. B. Cessna, of Bedford county, Pa., and brothers of the Hon. John Cessna, member of Congress elect, from the 10th district of Pennsylvania, are in the city. They are much pleased with the business like appearance of Kansas City and think of investing before they leave.

Mr. Wm. Whip, of Bedford county Pa., is also paying a flying visit to our city.—*Kansas City Evening Bulletin* Nov. 10th.

Quite a number of Bedford County folks have already settled in Kansas City and others seem to be attracted to the place as one of great promise for the future. Our former friend and fellow citizen, Hon. G. W. Householder, has been in business there for two or three years. He is now one of the editors of the Kansas City *Evening Bulletin*, a flourishing daily paper nearly the size of the Philadelphia Press. Judging from its appearance, Kansas City must be a good place for printers. May success attend all Bedford county emigrants, who make their homes in Kansas City.

THE SNOW STORM.—Thursday last was a bright sunshiny day and to the inexperienced in the freaks of the weather clerk gave no sign of the approaching storm, until toward evening. But to the weather wise, even while the sun was brightly shining, a haziness in the north and west and an array of fleecy looking clouds gave signs of brewing mischief, or rather snow. The sun "sank from sight before it set" and before midnight the fleecy flakes came flitting down and morning found old mother earth enveloped in a veritable winding sheet of snow. All day Friday, Friday night and Saturday the "hoary meteor fell" but alas! the thawing and the mud and slush took all the poetry out of our first snow. When the snow finally ceased to fall the depth varied from 3 to 15 inches. In the neighborhood of the town where it continued thawing as long as it fell, it was not more than 3 or 4 inches. On Dunning's mountain some six or seven miles from Bedford it measured fifteen inches on Saturday afternoon.

THE PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—Is closing a prosperous Fall Term. Young ladies, representing nearly one-third of the States in the Union, are present, and the boarding department is so full that there are but four vacancies. The buildings are thoroughly furnished and fitted up in good style. Every department is supplied with able and accomplished teachers, amounting in all to upwards of twenty. In all the facilities for obtaining a thorough, solid and ornamental education, the college has no rival in the State, and but few in the Union. The Winter Term commences December 6. We most heartily commend the College to all who have daughters to educate, and who desire for them thorough culture, combined with careful oversight and the influences of a Christian home. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, Pittsburgh, for a catalogue.

HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.—One of the greatest hunting exploits that has taken place for many years in this country, came off on Thursday night last in Decatur township. The Stroup boys, with their dogs, started a coon hunt that night, and after having bagged one coon and one fox, the dogs treed more important game. On coming up to the spot no less than four bears were found on one tree. The she bear was first shot through the upper part of the head, but did not fall; a second shot through the heart however brought her down. Two of the cubs were then killed with the rifle, after which the third cub came down and attacked the dogs, but the canines were too much for it and killed it. The old bear weighted something over 220 lbs., and each of the cubs from 100 to 100.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

IT is now settled beyond doubt that Chambersburg will have the Female College to be organized under the care of the Carlisle Presbytery, and not Carlisle as the *Press* a few days since observed. The property of Col. A. K. M'Clure was purchased for this purpose on Wednesday last, for the sum of $45,000. To the liberal donation of $30,000 made by Miss Wilson, the contributions of some of our worthy citizens, and the untiring energy of Dr. Edwards, of Hagerstown, do we owe the location of this institution in our midst. As we have said before, it will be of great benefit to our business men and the community generally.—*Franklin Repository.*

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The flour market is dull to day, but prices are well sustained. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels at $5 50@6 50 for superfine; $6 75@7 00 for extras; $7 25@8 25 for spring wheat extra family; $8 75@11 for Penna. and Ohio do., and $11@13 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye is selling at $7 50@8 00. No change to notice in corn meal.

The wheat market presents no new features, the inquiry being most for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of 1,000 bushels fair red at $1 90@2, and 1,000 bushels amber at 2 15. Rye is unchanged; sales of 500 bushels prime Western at $1 52@1 55. Corn attracts some little attention; sales of old yellow at $1 20@1 25, 500 bushels new do., at $1, and Western mixed at $1 24 in advance. Oats move slowly at former rates; sales of Western at 68@70c. There is no change to notice in barley or malt. Whiskey sells at $1 08@1 10 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

You may be too late.

Be warned in time. Diseases like Indigestion and Dyspepsia are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being *too late* in these matters. Inflamation, or Schirrhus Cancer, or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restoratives, no matter how potent, would be ineffectual. Do not delay then. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced resort at once to the great restorative medicine, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and you will be safe.

But few disorders involve greater suffering, and, if not in itself immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies. Even if it did not tend to greater evil, the mental and physical misery it produces is alone a sufficient reason why no pains should be spared to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so completely domesticated as in our own, where it is found in nearly every household. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are universally conceded to be the sovereign remedy for this annoying disease as they act directly upon the digestive organs, correct and tone the stomach, and give renewed vitality to the system. Acting delightfully upon the nerves and soothing the brain, renders them efficacious as a mental medicine, as well as a genial stomachic. If taken as a preventive, they will be found particularly well suited to the diseases arising from the unhealthy season of autumn, and their use will prevent the creeping, unpleasant sensation often complained of, when the chills are stealing slowly upon the patient. 1m

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

PUBLIC SALE.—The following described property will be sold on the premises, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1868:

ONE TRACT containing 262 acres, with good log house and barn thereon; also a good SAW-MILL, worth a rental of $200 per annum. About half this tract is excellent bottom and the balance upland. About 100 acres are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered. The whole tract is well watered, and is situate on Dunning's creek, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of John Alstadt, Jacob Andrews and Jacob Beckley. The mill and farm will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day when the terms will be made known.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Attorney at-Law
27nov1t Bedford, Pa.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC BOOT POLISH
MAKES A LASTING SHINE,

Those who black their boots on Saturday urday night with ordinary blacking, don't have much shine on Sunday, as the polish fades off but the shine of

DOBBINS' BLACKING
Lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.
IT BEATS ANY OTHER BLACKING MADE.

Manufactured only by J. B. Dobbins, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth street and Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 27nov3m

For sale by T. M. LYNCH, Bedford.

PUBLIC SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, under an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Union township, on MONDAY, the 21st of December, next, A TRACT OF LAND, being part of the real estate of the late John Gochenour, dec'd, containing 12 acres and 118 perches, net measure, and adjoining lands of Thomas C. Reighard, Dr. Shoenberger's heirs, and other lands of said decedent.

The land is all cleared and in cultivation, having on it a good apple orchard, grapes and other fruits. The improvements are a log dwelling house, a log stable, with running water near the house.

The place will make a pleasant and comfortable home for a family not desiring much land.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the land for the use of the widow, the balance cash.

Grain in the ground reserved.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. m.

MOSES R. GOCHENOUR,
27novts Trustee.

THE DAILY & WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
FOR 1868-9.

PREPARE FOR THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A CHEAP NEWSPAPER FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania achieved a glorious victory in October and November, by electing their State and National candidates, notwithstanding the immense frauds committed by our political opponents. It now remains with the people to see that the standard bearers of our glorious party are properly sustained in their efforts to establish confidence in the stability of our institutions, renewed activity in all its branches of industry, and the restoration of amity and good fellowship with all the people of our common country.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

While personally we desire rest from the political turmoil, at least for a while, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our ever vigilant opponents are already preparing for the Gubernatorial contest next year; and we believe that *in time of peace we should prepare for war*, we would exhort our political friends to make preparations for coming contingencies at once, and

CIRCULATE THE NEWSPAPERS

among your neighbors. If you have a Republican paper in your county that is true and reliable to the party, it should be preferred to those printed in other countries. After you have done this, and you and your friends desire a true and reliable Republican journal from abroad, we would recommend to you either the

WEEKLY OR DAILY TELEGRAPH.

They are published at the seat of our State Government, and will contain full reports of the doings of the National and State Legislatures. They will sustain our triumphantly elected leaders in the establishment of "Peace" all over the land with all the power they can command.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

1 copy, one year.....$6 00
5 copies " in one package (per copy,).....5 00
10 copies, one year, in one package (per club,).....45 00
1 copy, during the session of the Legislature.....1 50
10 copies, during the session of the Legislature.....10 00

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

1 copy, one year.....$1 50
5 copies, " (per copy).....1 25
10 copies, " " 1 00

Clubs of from 20 to 50 will be furnished at lower rates.

These terms will hardly pay for the cost of the white paper on which the *Telegraph* is printed, and therefore the cash must accompany the order.

Address,
GEO. BERGNER,
nov27-68 Harrisburg Pa.

THE HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY

A BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, A. M., Principal.
CARL F. KOLBE, Prof. Music, French, German.
COMPETENT ASSISTANTS in other departments.

None but EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS are employed in this institution.

Healthful and Beautiful Location.
Superb Building.
Near to the various Churches.
Gas and Water in the Building.
SESSION OPENS JANUARY 13, 1869.
29nov3mos.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER
Is now publishing a New Serial Story, to run through a large part of the next volume, entitled
"MR. BROWNING'S PARISH."

All New Subscribers will get the Story complete.

We send Grover & Baker's $55 Sewing Machine for 18 New subscribers.

In order to introduce the OBSERVER to new readers and new circles of influence, we make the following liberal offers for

NEW SUBSCRIBERS:

We will send the Observer for one year to
2 subscribers, one or both being new, for $6 00
3 " two or all " " for 8 00
4 " three or all " " for 10 00

Or, to any person sending us FIVE or more new subscribers, we will allow one dollar commission on each.

☞ Send by check, draft, or Post-office order. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

Terms, $3.50 a year, in advance.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
20nov2t 37 Park Row, New York.

SALE OF OIL STOCK.—The Board of Directors of the Hoover and Marshal Oil Company passed the following preamble and resolution on the 4th day of November A. D. 1868, viz:

WHEREAS an assessment of four cents per share was made by a resolution of the Board of Directors on the 4th day of October, 1868, and a number of the stockholders failed to pay said assessment; and whereas the Secretary, by a resolution passed the 14th day of March, 1866, was directed to give notice to said delinquent stockholders that if their assessments were not paid on or before the first day of April, 1866, their stock would be sold, as provided for in the act of Assembly under which the company was incorporated, which notice was given.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to advertise the stock of the said delinquent stockholders for sale at the Court House in Bedford Borough, on the 16th day of December A. D. 1868, according to the provision of the Act of Assembly.

The undersigned Treasurer of said Company in pursuance of the above Resolution offers for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the stock of delinquent stockholders in said Hoover & Marshal oil Company.

H. NICODEMUS, Treas.
Bedford, Nov. 13, 1868.-3t

DIME NOVELS of all kinds for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

THE BEST,—CHEAPEST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNION.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
Critical Notices of the press.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "a journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust." *N. York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869. TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly,* or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly,* and *Bazar,* to one address for one year $10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year $7 00.

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AMERICAN AND ORIGINAL.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1869.

The Third Volume and Second Year of Lippincott's Magazine of Literature, Science, and Education will commence with the Number for January, 1869; and it is the intention of the Publishers that the Magazine shall not only maintain the

HIGH LITERARY REPUTATION

which it has acquired during the first year of its publication, but that it shall be indeed still more valuable, attractive, and entertaining.

The Publishers, encouraged by the great success and marked approbation which the Magazine has already gained, have made liberal arrangements for the future. Their object will continue to be, to present to the American public a Monthly Magazine of the

HIGHEST CLASS,

thoroughly National in its tone, and treating the questions of the day in a philosophical and statesmanlike manner. Each number will contain a large proportion of light reading, together with articles of a more thoughtful class.

The January number will contain the opening chapters of a

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BEYOND THE BREAKERS.
A Story of the Present Day.

SHORT ORIGINAL TALES, and Sketches by the best authors, will appear in each number, together with Sketches of Travel, History, and Biography; Essays; Papers of Wit and Humor; Articles on Popular Science, Finance, and Education; and Miscellanies.

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HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.35	LE 9 05	Huntingdon,	AR2.20	AR4.21
4.40	9.12	Long Siding	9.12	4.16
4.56	9.25	McConnellstown	8.54	4.00
5.04	9.33	Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.21	9.49	Marklesburg,	8.30	3.40
5.40	10.05	Coffee Run,	8.14	3.25
5.42	10.18	Rough & Ready	8.05	3.17
6.06	10.28	Cove,	7.50	3.04
6.10	10.32	Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.00
AR6.27	10.55	Saxton,	LE7.30	2.46
	11.13	Riddlesburg,		2.16
	11.21	Hopewell,		2.09
	11.39	Piper's Run,		1.49
	12.00	Tatesville,		1.28
	12.12	Bloody Run,		1.15
	AR 12.18	Mount Dallas.		LE1.10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.30	LE 11.00	Saxton,	AR 7.25	AR2.30
6.45	11.15	Coalmont,	7.10	2.15
6.50	11.20	Crawford,	7.05	2.10
AR7.00	AR 11.30	Dudley,	LE 6.55	LE2.00
		Broad Top City.		

Sept. 16, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for November Adjourned Court (30th day.)

Wm Rogers vs Riddlesburg Coal & I Co.
David Heidler vs H. &

Farm, Garden & Household.

A CRACK IN A HOG TROUGH.

The following from a recent number of the *Prairie Farmer* is almost equal to Franklin's story of the whistle:

A few days ago a friend sent me word that, every day, he gave nearly twenty pails of buttermilk to a lot of "shoats," and they scarcely improved at all. Thinks I, this is a breed of hogs worth seeing.—They must be of the sheet-iron kind. So I called on him, heard him repeat the mournful story, and then visited the sty, in order to get a better view of the miraculous swine. I went into the pen, and on close examination, found a crack in the trough through which most of the contents ran away under the floor. Thinks I, here is the type of the failures of our agricultural brethren.

When I see a farmer omitting all improvements because of a little cost, selling all his farm stock, to buy bank or rail-road stock or mortgage stock, robbing his land, while, in reality, he is also robbing himself, and his heir, thinks I, my friend, you have a crack in your hog trough.

When I see a farmer subscribing for half a dozen political and miscellaneous papers, and spending all his time in reading them, while he does'nt read a single agricultural or horticultural journal, thinks I, to myself, poor man, you have got a large and wide crack in your hog trough.

When I see a farmer attending all the political conventions, and coming down liberally with the 'dust' on all caucus conventions and knowing every man in town that votes his ticket, and yet to save his neck, couldn't tell who is President of his County Agricultural ociety, or where the Fair was held last year, I "unanimously" come to the conclusion that the poor soul has got a crack in his hog trough.

When I see a Farmer buying guano, but wasting ashes and hen manure trying all sorts of experiments except intelligent hard work and economy, getting the choicest of seeds regardless of cost, then planting them regardless of cultivation, growing the variety of fruit called Sour Tart Seedling, and sweetening it with sugar, pound for pound, keeping the front fields rich while the back lots are growing up with thistles, briers and elders, contributing to the Chocktaw Indian fund and never giving a cent to any agricultural society; such a man I will give a written guarantee, has got a crack in his hog trough, and in his head also.

When I see a farmer allowing loose boards all over his yard, fences down, hinges off the gate, manure in the barn-yard, I come to the conclusion that he has got a large crack in his hog trough.

When I see a farmer spending his time travelling in a carriage, when he has to sell all his corn to pay the hired help, and his hogs are so lean that they have to lean against the fence to squeal, I rather lean to the conclusion that somebody that stays at home will have a lien on the farm, and that some day the bottom will come entirely out of his hog through.

FALL TREE PLANTING.

The earlier in autumn that tree planting is performed the better provided the wood has matured. It is not requisite that the leaf has fallen; but in transplanting, the leaf should be removed ere the tree is dug from the grounds keep the roots from drying cold winds or clear hot suns, and when setting spread them out regularly, and see that fine earth is next against each and every fiber; for where one root is laid against another without soil intervening, it is liable to dry and decay, and often destroy the whole tree. Do not pour water in among the roots at this time of year, but press and mingle the earth carefully with the hand and spreading fingers. Mound up around the tree earth about eight inches high, to assist it in retaining its upright position and also to carry off surplus water, for no matter how carefully the tree be planted, if water, is permitted to stand around it and soak the roots from day to day, it may be expected to die.

It is hardly necessary for us to caution against, or repeat our advice in regard to the purchase of any tree or vine simply becase it is offered at a low price. The buyer should a ways remember that the "laborer is worthy of his hire," and that the grower of trees and plants for sale has no easy item of life, but if he pursues his profession with regard to sustaining a favorable reputation for integrity and honor, must give his own personal attention to and for that attention deserves and must receive a fair compensation. The purchaser of trees, therefore, should make his order, and then add, "Send me the best tree you can, and charge accordingly." One good, well-rooted, well-grown tree or vine is worth half a dozen club-footed, unripe-wooded ones. —*Horticulturist.*

SAVE THE LEAVES.—We are careless of leaves; we let the wind carry them away, when their uses are so manifold.

They are excellent for bedding horses and cattle, being dry, and absorbing the moisture readily, and are a manure in themselves.

They are excellent for a mulch, especially for grape vines and the smaller fruit—berries more particularly.

They are good to cover up tender things during the winter, flower beds, &c.

They are good in the manure heap.

They are readily gathered and saved, and they cost nothing.

SHOEING.—During the winter months, those horses which are used for labor should be well shod. Unless, however, they are to be driven in such places as render them very liable to slip, the cork should not be very sharp. When a horse is newly shod, be a little careful when you drive him, especially if he feels well, or he may cork himself. Like men it takes a few days for them to become accustomed to handling their feet with new shoes.

PRESERVING CABBAGE.—The *Gardener's Monthly* thinks there is no plan of preserving cabbage equal to burrying them upside down in earth. A very little earth is sufficient, say half an inch. There is no advantage gained by using frames instead of boards. Cabbage will not blanch unless growing. It does not grow in cold weather. Boards are useful to keep off snow or rain, but cabbage can be kept well without them.

BRAN FOR MILCH COWS.

Plain bran or shipstuff is one of the very best kinds of food to increase milk. Why, we do not know. It is not fattening. A steer could not be fattened on bran alone, and a cow, if fed on the best of hay and bran alone, might fall off in her yield, unless her strength and condition were kept up by Indian meal or other stronger food. If there is anything in which there would seem to be no strength, it is bran—the mere hull of wheat. It is not stimulating, like brewers, grains, and can certainly do no harm, if it does no good; and yet any farmer who will make the experiment will find—or, at least, we have found—that a cow being otherwise kept in proper condition, her yield of milk will be very considerably increased by giving her, twice a day, a feed of pure bran. The fact is patent, although we are not able to explain it.

If there is any one article, which while keeping up the health and strength of the cow, will also increase the supply of rich healthy milk, in our experience it is cotton-seed cake-meal. We have found this to have a great effect on the milk secreting organs. The cows, at first, do not seem to relish it, and it should be mixed with some other feed, but they soon come to like it, and we have never seen any bad effects in any way.—*American Stock Journal.*

Humorous.

A MINOR CHORD—A short load of wood.

"OH, for a thousand tongues," as an urchin remarked when inside a molasses barrel.

HOW long does a widow mourn for her husband? She mourns for a second.

SOME ladies use paint as fiddlers do rosin—to aid them in drawing a bow.

THE leaves of the forest are ill-bred. They are always whispering in company.

WHAT is that which by losing an eye has nothing left but a nose? A noise.

THE *easiest* and yet the *most difficult* thing a man can do, is "to *bolt* a door!"

WHY are old maids the most charming of people? Because they are matchless.

MARRIAGE is like a silk purse, most agreeable to bear when there is plenty of money in it.

THE latest novelty in sewing machines is one that will follow the thread of an argument.

MOST kind of roots and bark are now used as medicines, except the cube root and the bark of a dog.

WHAT is the difference between eggs and truth? Truth crushed to earth will rise again, but eggs won't.

AN Irishman remarked of a lady who had been very kind to him, "Bedad, she's a perfect gintleman!"

"No man is perfect" is a common aphorism. We deny it. We have known many who were perfect—fools.

A SENTIMENTAL bard wishes to know "what is a home without a mother?" A motherless home, we suppose.

"THE cradle is woman's ballot-box!" Yes, some of them deposit two ballots at once. Now, isn't that illegal?

IF a baker's wages are $13 a week, what's the pay of a good loafer who has been "bred to the profession?"

AN advertisement lately appeared headed, "Iron bedsteads and bedding." We suppose the linen must be sheet iron.

JOSH BILLINGS says he never will patronize a lottery so long as he can hire anybody else to rob him at reasonable wages.

WHEN is a man putting on his boots like Jupiter? When he's troubled with a tight-un (Titan.)

MARRIAGE is like a mouse-trap, once get into it and you are in for it, with a very slim chance for getting out.

IT is considered to be cool to take a man's hat with his name written in it, simply because you want to get his autograph.

A sailor in attempting to kiss a pretty girl, got a box on the ear. "There," he exclaimed, "just my luck; always wrecked on the coral reefs."

AN apothecary asserted in a large company "that all bitter things were hot. "No," replied a physician, "a bitter cold day is an exception."

AN Idaho paper says a man recently poked his head out from "behind the times," in that fast country, when it was taken off by a passing event."

"WHY do you make such wry faces?" asked a man of a tippler "I don't know" was the answer, "unless it's because I drink so much rye whisky."

A YOUNG lady being asked to waltz, gave the following sensible and appropriate answer: No, I thank you, sir, I have hugging enough at home.

AN Hibernian gentleman, when told by his nephew that he had just entered college with a view to the church, said, "I hope that I may live to hear you preach my funeral sermon."

SAID one gentleman of honor to another: "If you don't accept my challenge, I shall post you in the papers." "Go ahead," said the other, "I had rather fill a dozen papers than one coffin.

A NEW apprentice to the printing business, who had been a cook's scullion on board a ship, in putting up a certificate of the efficacy of Evan's pills in type, caused it to read, instead of "remove the flying pains from the chest, etc.," removed the frying pans from the chest."

AN Arkansas negro, expounding the Scriptures, had occassion to touch upon antediluvian longevity, and in the course of his remarks said that in those days men didn't marry before they were two hundred, and, in fact, were twenty-five years old before they were born.

AUNT SUSAN, about seventy years of age, is "unanimous" on man; she says: "If all the men were taken off, she'd make arrangements for her funeral forthwith." She also says, "Suppose all the men were in one country, and all the women in another, with a big river between them. Good gracious! what lots of poor women would be drowned!"

"REALLY, my dear," said poor Mr. Jones to his "better half," "you have sadly disappointed me. I once considered you a jewel of a woman; but you've turned out only a bit of matrimonial paste." "Then, my love," was the reply, "console yourself with the idea that paste is very adhesive, and will stick to you as long as you live."

A FRENCHMAN, who had purchased a country seat, was complaining of the want of birds in his garden. "Set some traps," replied an old officer, "and they'll come. I was once in Africa, and there wasn't supposed to be a woman within two hundred miles. I hung a pair of ear-rings and a collar upon a tree, and the next morning I found two women under the branches."

MEN judge too oft by outward show, the glitter hides the dross which lies beneath, the peasant would seek happiness in palaces, the rich, perchance, seek pleasures 'mid the poor; all err, all causelessly despond, for place nor circumstance alone can make life happy; there is no lake with breast by winds unruffled, no sea by billows always unconvulsed—even so is it with man. How many noble minds are crushed beneath adversity, and pulses that erewhile warmed with a kindred glow to kindred energies, throb now to sorrow and bereavement! How many hearts that loved—loved, O, how fondly!—are doomed, alas, to live, and live alone! How many breathing beings toil and travail on to gain wherewith they may drag out existence—how many lots that look the brightest are fraught with bitterest woe!

FATHER TOM AND THE POPE for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL THE DAILY PAPERS for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best-known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES:

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

BEDFORD, PA.

7aug

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHID'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

25sep1y

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR,

IMPROVED.

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl Beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It stops Hair falling out.
It keeps it from changing Color by age.
It restores Grey Hair to its original Color.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow.
It is always beneficial and never injurious.

Sold in 8 oz. bottles at $1 each, by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere; at wholesale by the leading Wholesale Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines in New York and other cities. 2oct10w

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN

and is one of the

MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED

in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a

GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY

will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

Books.

THE INQUIRER

BOOK STORE,

opposite the Mengel House,

BEDFORD, PA.

The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

Dream Life,
Reveries of a Bachelor,
Bryant's,
Halleck's,
Jean Ingelow's,
Tupper's,
Poe's,
Milton's,
Whittier's,
Longfellow's,
Tennyson's,
Bayard Taylor's,
Walter Scott's,
Wadsworth's,
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